

Thursday, July 7, 1977
Asadha 16, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Series)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

विवरण

Thursday, July 7, 1977/Asadha 16,
1899 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sale and Purchase of human Blood

*365. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government are aware
that human blood is sold and pur-
chased at practically all the hospitals
in the country;

(b) whether Government consider
such a state of affairs as healthy or
satisfactory; and

(c) if not, the steps Government are
taking to stop the said trading prac-
tices?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राजनारायण) : (क) यह सही
है कि देश में अधिकांश रक्तदान पेशेवर
दाताओं से मिलता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) एक विवरण सभापटल पर
रख दिया जाता है।

1279 LS—1.

रक्तदान के व्यापार को निरुत्साहित करने
के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपाय

1. गामा ग्लोबुलिन तथा मनुष्यों
की अपरा से प्राप्त मानव सीरम एल्बुमिन
को छोड़ कर सब प्रकार के मानव रक्त
और रक्त उत्पादों के निर्यात पर पूर्ण
प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है।

2. लोगों को रक्तदान के बारे में
समझाने और प्रेरित करने के लिए सरकार
स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप अनु-
दान देती है।

3. इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रचार सामग्री
तैयार करने और उसे अस्पतालों तथा मंडिकल
कालेजों आदि में वितरित करने के लिए
केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो से भी अनुरोध
किया जा रहा है।

4. रक्त बैंकों के स्तर में सुधार करने
के लिए रक्त बैंकों की मांग और उनके
द्वारा सप्लाई किए जा रहे रक्त की क्वालिटी
के बारे में औषध एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री
नियमावली, 1945 में संशोधन करने
के प्रश्न पर स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय
में एक उप-समिति विचार कर रही है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I
am happy to find that the Govern-
ment are not satisfied about the state
of affairs, namely the fact that a
large number of people who give
blood are still not only occasional
donors but professional donors, and
that practically all the hospitals are
having this practice except, I am
happy to say, Gujerat and Chandi-
garh. Gujerat and Chandigarh are

the only two places in the country where voluntary blood donation is going on.

Now, in reply to part (c) of the question the Minister has stated in part (ii) of the statement that voluntary organisations are given grants by Government. May I know whether these grants are given to the Red Cross Society in Gujarat and to the Blood Bank in Chandigarh? I would further like to know whether he would consider giving 100 per cent rebate or exemption on all charities and donations given to this movement of voluntary blood donation.

I would like to say one thing more in regard to Members of Parliament. I find, unfortunately, that most of us do not give an impetus to this movement by voluntary donation. I can tell you from my experience that we do not suffer from any weakness by our donating the blood occasionally or even regularly. Therefore, I think the Members of Parliament should also contribute to this movement.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री राजनारायण : सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो कहा है, उन के कथन से सवाल उठता है, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ । लेकिन अगर चेयर आज्ञा न दे तो मैं बठ सकता हूँ ।

प्रो० पी० जी० मावलंकर : मैंने सवाल पूछा है । मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि जो वालंट्री इंस्टीच्यूशंस यह काम कर रही हैं उनको आप जो ग्रान्ट दे रहे हैं उस को बढ़ाएं और गुजरात और चंडीगढ़ में जो ये संस्थाएं काम कर रही हैं उनको ज्यादा माद दें तथा चैरिटीज जो दे रहे हैं उस के ऊपर 100 परसेंट रिबेट दें ?

श्री राजनारायण : माननीय सदस्य ने जिन बातों का वर्णन यहां किया है उनपर विचार किया जायगा ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I believe the Government of India co-sponsored a Resolution at the 28th Plenary Session of the World Health Organisation which was held in Geneva in May 1975, along with other countries including Switzerland, Norway, Swaziland and Romania asking the respective State Governments, which includes the Government of India also, to have legislation on this subject. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government of India are actively considering a proposal to have legislation in this regard so that professional donor system may be done away with for all times to come in all hospitals, both Government and private.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन, मैं इन्हीं तमाम बातों से पहले जवाब जरा ठीक से दे देता था मगर जब सदन में काफी परेशानी हुई कि यह लम्बा कर देते हैं तो मैंने कहा कि छोटे से छोटा जवाब दूँ । इसलिए इसका नन्हा सा जवाब मैंने दिया । अब माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है अगर आप की आज्ञा हो तो मैं उन को उस का विस्तृत ज्वीरा दे दूँ ।

अब मैं आप लोगों की जानकारी के लिए बतलाता हूँ कि इस सवाल के पीछे क्या रहस्य हैं और क्या होता है ? मैं कभी-कभी अस्पतालों को देखने के लिए चला जाता हूँ—ऐसे ही एक दिन मैं इण्डियन इंस्टीच्यूट ऑफ़ मैडिकल सायंसेज में चला गया । वहां मैंने देखा—सैकड़ों आदमी, गरीब, चिथड़े पहने हुए रक्त देने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं । मेरी परेशानी बढ़ गई, मैंने डायरेक्टर जनरल को बुलाया और पूछा कि आप इस तरह से रक्त कैसे लेते हैं ? उन्होंने कहा कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं

कि इस में कुछ व्यवस्था की जाये, कमी की जाये। यह सही है कि पेशेवर लोग जो बहुत गरीब हैं, परेशान हैं, रक्त देकर पैसा कमाते हैं। उन के लाइवलीहुड (जीवन-निर्वाह) का साधन मुहिया करना होगा और यदि वे रक्त देंगे तो उस के लिए

क्या रास्ता अपनाया जाये—ये सब प्रश्न विचाराणीय हैं, जिन से आप अपने प्रश्न का उत्तर स्वयं ढूँढ ले।

अब प्रश्न है कि किन-किन को हम क्या क्या देते हैं :—

| | 1975-76 | 1976-77 |
|---|---------|---------|
| | रु० | रु० |
| 1. भारतीय रेडक्रास, शोलापुर | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| 2. उड़ीसा रेडक्रास रक्त बैंक | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| 3. रेडक्रास रक्त बैंक चण्डीगढ़ | 42,000 | 21,000 |
| 4. भारतीय रेडक्रास सोसायटी (प्रांथ प्रदेश) | .. | 21,000 |
| 5. भारतीय रेडक्रास जम्मू काश्मीर | | 47,000 |
| 6. स्वेच्छित रक्तदान सेवार्थ | | 18,676 |

प्रो० पी० जी० मावलंकर : गुजरात रेड-क्रास को कितना दिया ?

श्री राजनारायण : गुजरात में शायद बिना अनुदान दिये रक्त मिल जाता है, इसलिए देने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Gujarat is the only place where no professional donors are there; only blood voluntarily given is used in hospitals, both government and private. So, the voluntary blood donation movement in Gujarat must be encouraged.

श्री राजनारायण : हो सकता है कि जो स्वेच्छित संस्था हैं, उन में गुजरात की भी कोई संस्था हो, इनको दिये गये 18,676 रुपये में गुजरात भी शामिल हो सकता है। लेकिन इस समय मैं डेफिनिट नहीं कह सकता हूं, इस के लिए नोटिस की जरूरत है।

डा० सूशीला नायर : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि प्रोफेशनल डोनर्स

बहुत जल्द-जल्द रक्त देने के लिए आ जाते हैं। नया रक्त उन के शरीर में पैदा ही नहीं हो पाता कि वे अपनी जान पर खेल कर रक्त देते हैं। इस परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए—क्या आप कोई कड़े नियम बनायेंगे कि कम से कम छः महीने तक उन को दोबारा रक्त देने की इजाजत न दी जाय ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—मरीजों के साथ भत्ते चंगे और स्वस्थ रिश्तेदार आते हैं, वे अपना रक्त अपने मरीज रिश्तेदार के लिए न दे कर दूसरों से खरीदने की बात करते हैं। अस्पताल में जो ब्लड बैंक चल रहे हैं क्या आप उन को आदेश देंगे कि रक्त के बदल वहां पर रक्त ले, पैसे के बजाय रिश्तेदारों से रक्त लेने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाय ?

श्री राजनारायण : मैं माननीय सदस्या का बहुत अनुरोध हूं—उन्होंने यह प्रश्न पूछ कर मुझे अवसर दिया कि सदन

के सम्मानित सदस्यों के समक्ष इस प्रश्न पर कुछ और प्रकाश डालूँ।

हमारी सरकार ने इस तरह की चीज को निरुत्साहित करने के लिए काफ़ी कदम उठाये हैं। हुकूमत चाहती है कि जो गरीब हैं, जिन के शरीर में रक्त बनता ही नहीं, है जिन के पेट-और-पीठ एक है, आँख अन्दर घुसी हुई हैं, चमड़ी पर झुर्रियाँ पड़ी हुई हैं, वे रक्त न दें। लेकिन वे रक्त देने के लिए बाध्य होते हैं, क्योंकि उन के पास जीवन निर्वाह का कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है। मैं निश्चित मत का हूँ कि उनको जो रक्त देना पड़ता है उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था की जाय। अभी तक हमने जो किया है वह मैं सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ।

गामा ग्लोबुलिन जो कि खून में रोगों के विरुद्ध प्रतिरोध उत्पन्न करता है तथा मनुष्यों की अपरा से प्राप्त मानव सीरम एल्बुमिन (बिना सेल का खून) को छोड़ कर सब प्रकार के मानव रक्त और रक्त उत्पादों के निर्यात पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : खून देने के लिये मजबूर होते हैं, उसके बारे में बताय।

श्री राजनारायण : रक्त का निर्यात होता रहा है और उसके लिए भी रक्त लिया जाता रहा है। हमने इस पर रोक लगा दी है। इससे मेरा तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्या जब स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थीं उस समय कुछ नहीं हुआ। हमने जो पूरा का पूरा रक्त निर्यात होता था उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। अब उसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

दूसरे लोगों को रक्त देने के बारे में सम्मान और प्रेरित करने के लिये

सरकार के स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप अनुदान दिया है। इसके फल-स्वरूप लोगों को समझाया जायेगा कि किस ढंग से रक्त देना चाहिए, किस तरह से नहीं देना चाहिए।

तीसरे इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रचार सामग्री तैयार करने और उसे अस्पतालों तथा मेडिकल कालेजों आदि में वितरित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो से भी अनुरोध किया गया है।

चौथे रक्त बैंकों के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए रक्त बैंकों की मांग और उनके द्वारा सप्लाई किये जा रहे रक्त की क्वालिटी के बारे में शोध एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री नियमावली 1945 में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर स्वास्थ्य सेवा महा-निदेशालय में एक उपसमिति विचार कर रही है। हमने इसके लिए एक उपसमिति भी बना दी है कि किस तरह से लोगों के रक्त लेने की पद्धति में समुचित रूप से सुधार किया जाए। वह उपसमिति यह भी देखेगी कि इसमें वंगलिग न हो।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Does the hon. Minister have any statistics as to the monthly or annual requirements of blood in our hospitals, at least the Government hospitals in the country? If he has such statistics, is the blood donated in the blood banks sufficient to meet our requirements?

Secondly, is there any proper method for collecting blood from voluntary donors like students, factory workers etc.? Whenever there is some movement for collecting blood, there is no adequate arrangement for storing that blood in the hospitals. Therefore, a big voluntary move at one time to collect blood becomes futile. That is why, the professional blood donors are utilised by these hospitals to get blood from them. I

would like to know, whether it is a fact that the rates for these professional donors of blood also differ from State to State, from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- or Rs. 37/-. What is the Government going to do about it.

The biggest handicap for these professional donors who are very poor people, is that they do not get free medical aid. Will the hon. Minister make some provision that at least these people are given some sort of card by which they get free medical aid in the Government hospitals.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं सम्मनित सदस्य का बहुत ही अनुगृहीत हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रश्न पूछ कर ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी जिससे मुझे जानकारी देने का मौका मिला। मैं स्वतः इस मत का हूँ कि जो गरीब हैं, चीथड़े पहन कर रहते हैं, अर्ध-नंगे रहते हैं, नंगे रहते हैं उनको पैसा दे कर उनका रक्त न लिया जाए। मैंने अपने मित्रों से भी बात की है। बहुत अच्छा है कि हमारे भाई कर्ण सिंह जी सामने बैठे हैं। मैं इतना जानता हूँ कि चाहे कुछ भी हो वह मनुष्य है। बहुत बड़ी चीज कह दी मैंने। ये मानव हैं क्योंकि मानव और मानवता में बड़ा फर्क है। बहुत से ऐसे मानव हैं जो मानवता का तो दम भरते हैं लेकिन उन्हीं की नाक के नीचे मानव कराहता है, मरता है, रोता है और वह मानव उसकी ओर देखता नहीं है। यह कह देता है कि मानवता मर रही है, मेरी छाती फट रही है। इसलिए मैंने मानव बताया बड़े अर्थ में। क्योंकि श्री कर्ण सिंह दार्शनिक हैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि मैं उनको मानव मानता हूँ। मानव मानवतावादी भी हो सकता है और मानवतावादी मानववादी नहीं भी हो सकता है। इसी एक वाक्य से माननीय सदस्य के सारे प्रश्न का जवाब आ गया है। मानव-

वादी मानवतावादी भी हो सकता है किन्तु मानवतावादी मानववादी नहीं भी हो सकता है जैसे वर्गाकार चतुर्भुज होता है लेकिन हर चतुर्भुज वर्गाकार नहीं होता है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का उत्तर दिए देता हूँ। उन्होंने पूछा है कि कितने रक्त की जरूरत है और कितना उपलब्ध है। रक्त की बहुत जरूरत है और उपलब्धि उसकी तुलना में बहुत कम है। एग्जैक्ट फिगरर्स इस समय देने की स्थिति में मैं नहीं हूँ। उसके लिए सूचना की जरूरत होगी। सूचना मिलने पर भी शायद एग्जैक्ट फिगरर्स न भी दी जा सकें। इतना मैं जरूर कह देता हूँ कि जितने रक्त की आवश्यकता है उतना रक्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं कोशिश करता रहता हूँ कि रिश्तेदारों को, मित्रों को, सम्बन्धियों को, सब लोगों को कहा जाए कि अगर उनके मरीज आए तो वे स्वतः स्वेच्छा से आगे बढ़ें और अपना रक्त दें, रक्तदान करें, इससे भी बड़ा काम चल सकता है। वैसे भी वे रक्त दान करें। लेकिन उनको सब समझाने के बाद भी...

श्री वसन्त साठे : स्टोर करके रखा जाए।

श्री राजनारायण: हम चाहते हैं कि रक्त हमारे पास रहे, हमारे लोग रक्त जा कर ले आएँ। हमारे डाक्टरों को अगर रक्त मिल जाता है, इकट्ठा हो जाता है तो प्रसन्नता होगी।

लोग हमें जानते हैं। हम जनता के बीच बराबर रहे हैं। न तो हम राजा हैं और न हम बड़े भारी पूजीपति हैं। जनता हमारे पास बराबर आती है। अब सौभाग्य से या दुर्भाग्य से हम मंत्री बन गये हैं। जनता हमारे पास आती है

और इस आशा से आती है कि उसको कुछ मिलेगा। अब हार्ट के अप्रेशन पर साढ़े बारह हजार के करीब और किडनी के अप्रेशन पर सात साढ़े सात हजार के करीब लगते हैं। पहले कुछ हम ने मुफ्त करा दिए। लेकिन हमारी सीमा है। हम मुफ्त नहीं करा सकते हैं। इस सदन की मार्फत मैं घनी मानी तथा दानी लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मानव प्रश्न है, स्वतः वे आगे आएँ, कोई सोसाइटी बना कर उसके लिए धन इकट्ठा करें, खुद दें औरों से इस फंड में लें। सरकार ट्रस्ट खोल दे इस पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की सेवा में इस बाब को रखूँगा कि या तो कोई ट्रस्ट बना दिया जाये जिसमें कह दिया जावे कि यह रुपया केवल किडनी और हार्ट या और जो बड़े रोग हों उनके ऊपर खर्च हो। और न खुले तब भी मैं इस सदन के द्वारा तमाम देश के दानीमानियों से निवेदन करता हूँ क्योंकि तीन आदमियों को फोरेन में हृदय दुख गया उनके हार्ट का अप्रेशन होना था, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि डायरेक्टर जो इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट के हैं उनकी देख रेख में फंड जमा कर दें ताकि जिसके हार्ट का अप्रेशन करना हो, किडनी का या कैंसर का किसी को रोग हो, उसको सुविधा हो।

Stockyard rent paid by H.S.L. etc.

*366. SHRI R. D. GATTANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the amounts of rents being paid by M/s. Hindustan Steel, M/s. Indian Iron and other Government or semi-Government bodies under the Ministry for their stockyards in the various towns of the country; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take for minimising the expenditure on rents mentioned at (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The lands have been taken on rent mostly from State Governments, Railways, Port Trusts and other Government bodies. Only in a few places where convenient sites were not available from such Government and public organisations, land has been taken on lease from private parties. The position is reviewed from time to time and steps are taken by HSL to purchase land wherever considered necessary.

Statement

Rents paid by HSL and IISCO for their Stockyards in the various towns of the Country.

| Name of the Branch | Stockyard rent per annum in Rs. | To whom paid | Remarks |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

A. HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED

1. CALCUTTA ZONE

Calcutta

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------------------|
| 1. Jagannath Ghat | 149688 | M/s. CIWTC Corpn. |
| 2. Paharpur | 176450 | Calcutta Port Trust |
| 3. Gauhati | 81600 | M/s. CIWTC Corpn. |

| I | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------|--------|--|-----------------|
| 4. Visakhapatnam | 23212 | S.E. Railway | |
| II. EASTERN ZONE | | | |
| 5. Bokaro | 8400 | B S L | |
| 6. Dhanbad | 173280 | M/s HD Ajmera | Private concern |
| 7. Bhubanewsar | 2964 | S. E. Railway | |
| III. CENTRAL ZONE | | | |
| 8. Kanpur | 74246 | N. Railway | |
| IV. WESTERN ZONE | | | |
| <i>Bombay</i> | | | |
| 9. Vidyabihar | 154592 | C. Railway | |
| 10. I. E. W. | 126000 | Western Rolling Mills | Co. |
| <i>Ahmedabad</i> | | | |
| 11. Sabarmati | 21254 | W. Railway | |
| 12. Naroda | 99427 | Jivantal Punjatal, & 8 others | Do. |
| 13 Indore | 141 | Director of Inds. M. P. Govt. | |
| V. NORTHERN ZONE | | | |
| 14 Delhi | 33885 | D. D. A. | |
| 15 Faridabad | 30400 | Director Urban Es- tate, Faridabad. | |
| 16 Jaipur | 165960 | M/s Man Industrial Corpn. | Do. |
| 17 Kota | 2500 | Urban Improvement Trust, Kota | |
| VI. NORTH WESTERN ZONE | | | |
| 18 Jullundur | 25920 | United Christian Institute & M/s Mrs. VM Theo- philus | Private concern |
| 19 Srinagar | 6000 | State Government | |
| VII. SOUTHERN ZONE | | | |
| 20 Madras | 359064 | Madras Port Trust | |
| 21 Bangalore | 7466 | S. Railway | |
| 22 Cochin | 82170 | Cochin Port Trust. | |

B. INDIAN IRON & STEEL LIMITED

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|--|-----|
| 23 Delhi | 17488·27 | Delhi Catholic Ar- chdioceses (Rs. 2968·27) and CPWD (Rs. 14,520,00) | Do. |
| 24 Bombay | 21609 | Bombay Port Trust | — |

श्री आर० डी० गट्टानी : मान उद्योग, जयपुर से जो जमीन लीज पर ली गई है वह काफी महंगी पड़ती है, उसको कम करने की चेष्टा करेंगे ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have especially looked into this particular case. This land is very close to the railway line. It has also got a private siding into the yard. That is why the cost was at a high rate. About changing of the yard we are considering whether we can ask the State Government to allocate another suitable yard.

आर० डी० गट्टानी : मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मान उद्योग है उसको बहुत थोड़ी कीमत पर जमीन लीज आउट जयपुर स्टेट ने की थी। उस जमीन में से थोड़ी सी खुली हुई बहुत ज्यादा किराये पर बी गई है, इसलिए उसको कम किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The land measuring 9.22 acres is not a small piece. According to all the authorities with whomsoever we have checked the rent is not too high because it is within the proximity of the Railways. We are looking for our own land.

Diarrohea and Respiratory Diseases in Children

*367. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether diarrhoea and respiratory diseases are among the biggest killers of infants in India;

(b) whether Government are aware that these diseases can be prevented only by a better sewerage and water supply system by raising the standard of living in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to combat the diseases?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राजनारायण) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) देश में मल निकास और जलपूति की बेहतर व्यवस्था करने और लोगों के रहन सहन के स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने से अतिसार सम्बन्धी बीमारियाँ काफी हद तक कम हो जाएंगी।

(ग) सरकार ने इस दिशा में जो जो कदम उठाए हैं उनका एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

बच्चों में अतिसार और श्वसन संबंधी बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं:—

1. शिशुओं में अतिसार और श्वसन संबंधी बीमारियों का पता लगाने के लिए बाह्य स्तर पर काम करने वाले स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित कर दिया गया है।

2. गंभीर रूप से बीमार बच्चों को उन उप-जिला और जिला अस्पतालों में भेज दिया जाता है जहाँ बच्चों के रोगों के विशेषज्ञ काम कर रहे हों। प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और औषधालयों में ही प्राथमिक उपचार सुलभ करने के लिए सहायक नर्स धनियों, महिला हेल्थ विजिटर्स को भी प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।

3. स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के पास स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा संबंधी सामग्री भी दे दी जाती है। अतिसार संबंधी बीमारियों को कम करने के लिए यह स्टाफ लोगों को उपयुक्त भोजन करने और साफ सुथरा रहने की आदत डालने की शिक्षा देने के कार्यक्रम भी चलाता है।

4. जल पूर्ति और स्वच्छता का एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है जिस अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्य संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा पीने के लिए साफ पानी की व्यवस्था करने की और मल निकास की योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

5. गांवों में पीने के पानी की शीघ्र व्यवस्था करने का एक केन्द्र पोषित कार्यक्रम भी आरम्भ किया जा रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत उन गांवों को उच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान की जाएगी और जो साफ और सुरक्षित पेय जल प्राप्त करने में तीव्र कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहे हैं।

6. वायु दूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए शीघ्र ही एक विधान बनाने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

SHRI R. P. DAS: Diphtheria, whooping cough and measles come under the respiratory diseases and according to the report of World Health Organisation measles alone tops the list of killer diseases for infants. Incidentally, there can be vaccine for diphtheria and whooping cough but no vaccine for measles is available in India. In view of this may I know from the Minister whether the Government is considering any proposal to manufacture vaccine for measles in India.

श्री राज नारायण : प्रश्न केवल दस्तों तथा श्वास की बीमारियों को करने से संबंधित था, इसके अलावा और कोई दूसरी बात इसमें नहीं आती। इसके लिए अलग नोटिस की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI R. P. DAS: Is Government aware of the conference sponsored by UNICEF scheduled to be held at Manila from May 17-19 in Child-

ren's International Year, 1979? In this connection I would like to know the names of the pediatricians and the experts tipped for the conference. Has the list been prepared by now or is it in the making?

श्री राजनारायण : यह प्रश्न इससे पैदा ही नहीं होता।

श्री युवराज : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाएंगे कि किन किन राज्यों में नेशनल वाटर सप्लाई और सैनिटेशन के प्रोग्राम को चालू किया गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इसमें कहाँ आता है?

श्री युनराज : इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट दाखिल किया है उसके आइटम 4 में यह उल्लेख है कि

A national water supply and sanitation programme has been launched under which safe and protected drinking water supply and sewerage schemes are being implemented by the various State Governments and Union Territories.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने किन किन राज्यों में इस प्रोग्राम को चालू किया है?

श्री राजनारायण : वास्तव में शुद्ध पानी का विषय हमारे मंत्रालय के अधीन नहीं है। मैं सदन के सदस्यों को यह कठिनाई बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह विषय वक्स हाउसिंग मंत्रालय के अधीन चला गया है। मेरी बराबर यह कोशिश है कि यह स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अधीन आ जाए। 1-9-1969 के पहले तो यह स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अधीन था। दुनिया के सभी मुल्कों में पानी का विषय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में आता है, मगर हमारे देश में

[श्री राजनारायण]

इसे स्वास्थ्य विभाग से अलग रखा गया है क्योंकि यह विषय वर्क्स हासउसिंग मंत्रालय के अधीन है, इसलिए मैं इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दे पा रहा हूँ फिर जनरल तीर पर मैं कुछ उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। गांवों में पीने के पानी की शीघ्र व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान अखबारों में भी आ चुका है कि हर गांव को पीने का शुद्ध पानी मिले इसकी व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार एक बड़ी योजना बनाने जा रही है जिससे कि निश्चित अवधि में सब लोगों को पानी मिल सकेगा। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उन गांवों को प्राथमिकता प्रदान की जाएगी जो साफ और सुरक्षित पेय-जल प्राप्त करने में इस समय कठिनाई महसूस कर रहे हैं। पहले उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is diarrhoeal disease for the last few years found among the children of Kerala in the coastal belt and more than 20 children have died this year. Will he instruct his department to make a thorough study into the causes of this disease and take preventive steps? I want to know whether he will do the needful.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है उस में उन्होंने कोई डिजीज तो बताई नहीं कि किस से भरे हैं।

श्री वयलार रवि : डायोरिया।

श्री राजनारायण : इसका मतलब तो हैजा भी हो जाएगा, पेचिस भी हो जाएगा। इन सब चीजों के लिए तो

सूचना की आवश्यकता है। मैंने उनके प्रश्न का उत्तर दे दिया है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : मंत्री महोदय, प्रश्न का उत्तर दें? उन्हें क्यों रोका जा रहा है?

श्री राजनारायण : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह अगर हमारा मंत्रालय नहीं देखेगा तो देखेगा कौन? हम भारतीय संस्कृति के पुजारी हैं। रामचन्द्र जी ने कहा है कि हमने तीन चीजें नहीं दी : परस्त्री पर दृष्टि नहीं दी, मांगने वाले को न नहीं दी और शत्रु को पीठ नहीं दी। ये तीन "न" हैं, बाकी सब "हां" हैं।

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Sir, it is reported by the international organisation like the W.H.O. that seventy per cent of the diseases are caused because of pollution of water. And, diarrhoea also is caused due to pollution of water. I am just citing this as an example because there was a demise in my family this month due to water pollution. Diarrhoea requires blood transfusion and, after blood transfusion, sometimes jaundice and other infection take place. Ultimately this results in hepatic coma. So, will the minister be pleased to allocate more funds for medicines for arresting many diseases including diarrhoea caused due to pollution of water?

श्री राजनारायण: माननीय सदस्य का यह कथन सत्य है कि अगर शुद्ध पानी और अच्छा भोजन नहीं मिलेगा, तो पोलिका (जाडिस्) भी होगी और पेट भी खराब होगा। माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न उचित है, लेकिन फिर वही सवाल आता है कि वाटर पाल्शन का विषय हमारे विभाग में नहीं है मगर आयुर्वेद जानने वालों की यह सामान्य जानकारी है कि अगर शुद्ध पानी नहीं मिलेगा,

गन्दा पानी रहेगा, तो मच्छर पैदा होंगे और मलेरिया भी होगा। तमाम रोगों की जड़ है स्वस्थ खाद्य पदार्थ, शुद्ध जल और अच्छे मकान का होना। और इन सब की व्यवस्था करने के लिए जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है। अभी तीन महीने ही हुए हैं। क्या तीन महीने तीस साल के बराबर है।

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether his ministry would arrange for a regular supply of the polio vaccine, triple anti-gen and other medicines specially for the children of the lower income group to all the Child and Maternity Centres as well as the primary health Centres in the rural areas?

श्री राज नारायण : डाक्टरों की सम्मति से जो उचित व्यवस्था होगी, वह की जायगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, next question.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, I wanted to put a supplementary on this question?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. This has taken 35 minutes. I had called you to put the next question.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will you kindly allow me to put one supplementary only?

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow you, then there are so many other Members who are also interested in putting supplementaries. Will you kindly sit down?

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: I want to know the criterion that is followed to put a supplementary?

MR. SPEAKER: We have taken 35 minutes already on this question. Besides, I have already called the hon. Member to put the next question. Will you kindly sit down now?

Revival of Mini Steel Plants

*368. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested a package of measures for the revival of mini steel plants; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

Statement

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) Yes, Sir, the President, Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested certain measures for revival of mini steel plants.

(b) The suggestions made and action taken/proposed are detailed below:—

1. Suggestion made by FICCI

Excise Duty on production of Steel ingots by mini steel plants of Rs. 50/- and the whole of the duty of Rs. 130/- per tonne on rolled products should be abolished.

Action taken/proposed.

The excise duty on steel ingots production by mini steel plants stands reduced to Rs. 50/- from Rs. 200/-. In the Finance Bill, 1977 excise duty of Rs. 130/- per tonne on production of rolled products has been shifted from the rerollers to the ingots manufacturers, namely the main steel plants and the mini steel plants. The Finance Bill, 1977 also provides for exemption from payment of excise duty on identifiable types of fresh melting scrap cleared from the main steel plants as raw materials for the Mini Steel Plants

2. (a) Reduction in interest rate on term loans to 6% and moratorium on interest on long term loans for a period of 5 years.

(b) Grant of soft loans for diversification and installation of additional balancing equipment and provision of working funds on easy terms.

(c) Provision of IDBI refinance facilities.

(d) Captive rerolling mills should be permitted to be set up by mini steel plants.

The matter is under consideration of the Government.

It has been decided that, if any existing electric furnace unit wishes to improve its viability through forward integration by setting up of rolling facilities suited to meet the demand for industrial quality steels, or acquire, or take on lease, an existing rolling mill, the proposal would be considered on merits depending on the viability of the proposal, condition, size and capacity of the existing rerolling mills in the area etc.

(e) Reduction of power tariff rates to a rational level.

The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(f) Import of duty-free scrap should be allowed to the extent of 7 lakh tonnes. Subsidy of Rs. 138/- per tonne will be required in respect of imported scrap.

The availability of scrap is adequate for the present level of production by Electric Furnace units. If in future there is increased demand for scrap, the position will be reviewed and appropriate action taken.

(g) Method of distribution of scrap should be rationalised for stabilising the price of scrap.

The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(h) Progress of setting up of Sponge Iron plants should be expedited.

Government Policy has been to encourage setting up of Sponge Iron Plants.

(i) The Product mix between main plants and the mini steel plants should be rationalised to avoid *inter-se competition*.

This is under consideration of the Government.

(j) Cash subsidy of the rate of 15% of FOB value of units situated near Bombay Port and 20% for plants situated elsewhere should be allowed.

The matter is under consideration of the Government.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: From the statement, I find that some matters are under consideration of the government for some time. I would like to know as to what does the government intend to do in regard to reduction in the interest rate on term loans?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, the entire matter is receiving my consideration. It is a complex matter. I hope to find a solution to it—to a certain extent—within a week or so.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: While the matter is under con-

sideration, I would like to know whether the Minister had talks with any of these petitioners? If so, what has been the outcome?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, I may tell the House that in the very first week of my assuming office I myself summoned all these associations and have been working out as to how to revive them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, in view of the controversy surrounding mini-steel plants and the statements of the Minister himself I would like to know whether he has

examined the original decision of 1971 to set-up mini steel plants and whether he thinks the decision was motivated by economic considerations or otherwise?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: On this issue I have already made full statement while replying to the Demands of my Ministry.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I would like to know whether the Minister thinks that the concessions given in the Budget are sufficient to revive the health of this industry? If not, what action is he going to take to revive the closed units?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: My earlier answer covers this question.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि मिनि स्टील प्लांट जो बन्द हो गए हैं उनको ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिए कैम्बर आक कामर्स की तजवीजों के अलावा क्या सरकार की अपनी कोई पालिसी है और उन्होंने कोई स्कीम इसके लिए बनाई थी ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am provoked to speak that the defenders of the mini-steel plants may be on either side of the House but I have no defence for starting these plants.

Reinstatement of Jute Mill Workers

*369. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) total number of jute mill workers laid off/retrenched during the last two years;

(b) what steps have been taken to get them reinstated/re-employed;

(c) what steps Government are taking to compensate them for the lay off/retrenchment period; and

(d) what steps Government are going to take to enable them to pay

off the debts incurred for their livelihood during the lay off period through payment of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to the information made available by the Government of West Bengal, the total number of workers laid off on different dates during the last two years is 1,38,628. During the period the State Government did not receive any application for prior permission under the recently amended Industrial Disputes Act, for retrenchment. In cases of lay-off and retrenchment, the State Government takes the necessary steps under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and according to the Government of West Bengal, lay-off compensation has been offered to the workers in almost all cases of lay-off for the lay-off period.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this golden industry which could have employed lakhs of people and benefited millions of people in the jute growing areas like Assam, Bengal, Orissa, etc. has become an industry of misery and sorrow. In 1947 when the Britishers left this country there were 3.5 lakh workers employed in this industry. In 1975 it has come down to 2.5 lakh. Sir, I am distressed to find in the answer that during the last two years—the so-called golden era of Mrs. Gandhi—1,38,628 workers have been laid off to starve on the streets of the country. Now, Sir, I want to know how could the Minister justify his saying that it is the responsibility of the State Government. The foreign exchange earnings on this account go to the Central Government. But the responsibility goes to the State Government. The State Governments get very meagre resources. The State Governments in the country are not better than the Municipal Offices. The hon. Minister has quoted the figure of 1,38,628. Does it include badli workers or non-badli

workers also? Where from did the hon. Minister get this figure? Whether the Government has got any machinery to collect a clear dependable statistics about jute growers and the industry or depend on the I. J. M. A.? How many recognised jute mill labour unions are there in the jute industry and how many bi-partite or tri-partite meetings take place every month?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member in his remarks referred to the industry as a golden industry. I do not know why he did so, why did he not described as a hen that lays golden eggs. That is the way some people have worked upon it. In any case the main question was how since 1947 when the number of workers were 3.5 lakhs, it has fallen today to over one lakh workers. As far as the main question itself is concerned, it refers to the lay-offs during the last 2 years and the figure that we have placed before the House is on the basis of the information that we have collected from the Government of West Bengal in the last 10 days. I would like to add that according to the available information with the Government of West Bengal, no permanent workmen or special badlis in jute mills have been retrenched. But it is not known whether a large number of casual workmen who are generally treated as badlis working in place of permanent workmen could not be provided with employment. The exact number of such persons may not have been correctly estimated. Here, I have to refer to the second question about the means of collecting these figures. It will not be correct to say that the Government of West Bengal depends entirely on the Jute Mills Association alone. In fact, the present Minister of Labour in the West Bengal Government has made a statement that nearly 80,000 people are affected by this lay-offs. But it turns out that the source of this information is an old figure quoted by the trade unions,

particularly the C. I. T. U. But as far as the verification of the figures is concerned, the Government is discussing with the trade unions as well as Employers' Associations to see that a correct figure is arrived at. I must also add that since there is some discrepancy between the figures quoted by the IJMA and the trade unions the Chief Inspector of Factories has now been asked to collect and verify the exact figures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are reports that workers were more or less forced to resign during Emergency telling them that "if you remain in service, your CDS cuts will be taken away, all other cuts will be taken away; so better take a little money and go home." Like that there are thousands of cases. If the hon. Minister covers that part, I shall be grateful.

Since the Central Government is the major and main beneficiary of the jute production and jute industry, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us what specific steps are going to be taken to ensure that the workers get a need-based income? It is their health question because people working in jute industry get tuberculosis and asthma very quickly. Their housing problem, job security, lay-offs, retrenchment, wage-cuts are not looked after. There is no check on the employers who are committing economic offences. There is a cut in their CDS, provident fund cuts and there is employees' State Insurance cuts.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There are two aspects of the question. The first one was about the recognised unions. Actually, though there are 6 or 7 unions affiliated to the different central trade union organisations, none of these unions has been recognised by the industry as the bargaining agent. In fact, in individual factories there are unions, though there is no de jure recognition even in these

factories sometimes negotiations are conducted with the unions on a *de facto* basis. The fact is that the industry has not recognised any of the existing unions. Here, Sir, this matter is again a matter which the State Government has to look into because the question of recognition of the unions in this industry has to be dealt with by the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the Central Government is the main beneficiary.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There is an Industrial Relations machinery in the State also. In this case, the proper Government according to law happens to be the West Bengal Government. I am sure that the new Government which is a people's Government, will certainly look into this matter and answer the questions that Mr. Bosu has raised. The other question that he raised was about....

MR. SPEAKER: I think Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is now satisfied.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it involves lakhs of people.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the second question that he raised was a very important question if I may say so. All his questions are very important. This was even more important. In addition to the methods of retrenchment and lay-off which are quite well known, there is evidence of a new example of ingenuity on the part of owners—that is what he referred to as a system called 'send-off'—sending off workers by paying two or three hundred rupees and telling them that they should go home and await further instructions and further summons. This does not come either under the category of retrenchment for which the workers can seek protection and compensation under Industrial Disputes Act or

under lay-off. There are a number of cases—they run into hundreds—in which the management has resorted to this new practice which is a practice that should be regarded as unfair.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मंत्री महोदय बिहार को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने जूट मिल के बारे में केवल बंगाल का ही उल्लेख किया है। यह सुन कर मुझे दुःख हुआ।

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के पूर्णियाँ, सहर्सा और कटिहार में जूट का उत्पादन होता है। वहाँ की एक मात्र जूट मिल कटिहार में है, वह बहुत समय से बन्द पड़ी है और कितने ही मजदूर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, क्या उसके बारे में भी माननीय मंत्री जी कोई चिन्ता है? अगर हैं तो उसके बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the hon. Member is correct in saying that this is a problem which affects some parts of Bihar as well. The particular mill to which he has referred is a mill about which the Government is aware and we are looking into the question of what can be done in this case. But I am sorry I do not have figures in the case of Bihar as I have in the case of West Bengal. I can send the information to the hon. Member or lay it on the table if you so direct.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it direct to him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) how many people have been laid off or retrenched in West Bengal after the Janata Government took over at the centre (b) how many people who have been retrenched or laid off have been reinstated after the new Government

took over in West Bengal (c) in view of the fact there is great indebtedness among the workers, whether the government is contemplating any legislation to wipe out the indebtedness of the workers and save them from the kabuliwalas.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There is no specific information about the last two months. But if the hon. Member is very anxious to know it, he may file a question, and I shall give the answer. In regard to the other question—Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu also referred to it—about need-based incomes, housing facilities, hazards, job security, etc., these are all matters which the Government is looking into and when we bring forward our legislation in regard to industrial relations as well as trade union activities, we hope to have provisions in this regard.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या यह सही है कि पिछली कांग्रेसी हुकूमत में बिहार में मुक्तापुर जूट मिल के सैकड़ों कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया था और मैनेजमेंट ने 81 लाख रुपए की बिजली की चोरी की ? यदि यह सरकार को जानकारी है तो सरकार इस पर कौन सी कार्रवाई करने जा रही है ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not think this arises out of the main question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In view of the statement of the hon. minister that out of 2.5 lakh jute mill workers, during the last two years 1.48 lakhs and odd have been laid off or retrenched may I know whether he has examined the fact that this has been possible because there has been a large increase of the work-load? He would agree that there has not been a proportionate fall in production. The production has more or less remained the same, with less number of workers. Is it not a fact that IJMA has resorted to increase of work-load. Would the minister look into it and see that

there is no disproportionate increase of work-load? Secondly, may I know whether it is also not a fact that the erstwhile government decided upon certain mechanism for the absorption of the badli workers into regular employment? Will this government also see that some mechanism is evolved for the continuous absorption of the badli workers?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: About the figure of 1,38,628, it does look appalling, but this does not mean that on any given day, 1,38,628 workers were laid off. It is the total, which also means that there are cases of the same people being enumerated more than once under this head. Therefore, the figure refers to the total number of laid-off workers during the period of 2 years and not the number on any given date. He wanted me to look into the question of work-load, whether it has increased in the last few years. I shall look into this question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: About Bihar, he has said, there is no information with him now. What is the use of putting questions about Bihar? Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The present crisis that has developed out of the threat of the jute mills, association to resort to closure is not something new. Whenever there is a shortfall in their income or when some legitimate demand is made by the workers, the mill-owners always take recourse to retrenchment, lay-off or lock-out or some kind of closure. Jute being one of the largest foreign exchange earners and the industry being one which employs a very large number of workers, may I know whether the government have thought of devising any mechanism to see that freedom is not given to the jute mill-owners to resort to lock-out, retrenchment, lay-off etc. as and when they like, but before taking any of these steps, they should take the advice or instruction

of some permanent machinery? Is the government thinking of setting up such a permanent machinery?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. member himself pointed out that this is a sick industry and has been a somewhat sick industry for long. My distinguished colleague, the Commerce Minister, the other day made a statement in this House on this question. The House knows that he went to Calcutta and had discussions with the parties concerned, including the new Government of West Bengal. On this question, he has made a statement. The government is aware of the situation and is anxious to see that the sickness of the industry is dealt within time so that the industry may be restored to health, and workers do not suffer for the conditions that have been created because of the anxiety to make maximum profit without ploughing back profit into the industry to modernise it and make it more viable.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether Government is thinking of setting up some kind of a machinery so that complete freedom is not given to the mill owners.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Since this concerns more than one Ministry we are considering the possibility of the Labour Ministry, the Commerce Ministry and the Finance Ministry together looking into this question to see that the kind of difficulties that the hon. Member referred to do not arise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बात सत्य है कि जूट उद्योग देश का एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है और इसका महत्व है। इससे काफी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जाती है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि पिछली सरकार जो बंगाल में थी उसने जूट मिल - असोसियेशन और मालिकों से साठ-गोठ कर और चुनाव में बड़ा चन्दा

लेकर मिल मालिकों से मजदूरों की छटनी कराई है? क्या आप राज्य-सरकार को इस प्रकार के दोगे आदेश कि जो अनियमितताएं हुई हैं उनके लिए मालिकों के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाया जाय, और एक लाख से अधिक मजदूर जो निकाले गए हैं उन्हें पुनः काम पर वापस लिया जायें। ऐसे आदेश आप देंगे?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Those who were in power before us had collected large sums of money from many associations and many and that fact is well-known. As far as the second part of the question is concerned the West Bengal Government is quite competent to deal with the situation. As far as the solution of this problem is concerned, our Government will be keen to cooperate with the Government of West Bengal to see that the workers do not suffer either because of lay-off or because of retrenchment or the new system that is being introduced, via send-off.

श्री शिव नारायण : केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति है कि मजदूर का हित देखे। ऐसी हालत में मजदूर का भला देखना हमारे श्रम मंत्री का परम कर्तव्य है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि नई सरकार को नये दृष्टिकोण से लेबर प्रोब्लम को सौलभ करना चाहिये। क्या मंत्री जी इस बारे में आवश्यक कदम उठायेंगे?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He is a senior Member and he must be aware that Labour is a Concurrent subject. According to the law, different Governments are identified as the appropriate Governments for different industries and it is on that basis that I said that this is a State subject.

श्री कचरू लाल हेमराज जैन : मैं आपके माध्यम से श्रम मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपातकाल समाप्त होने के बाद भी मजदूर संगठनों पर आपातकाल लगा हुआ है,

उनके नाव नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री जी जितने मजदूर संगठन हैं उनके मतदान द्वारा चुनाव करा के उनको मान्यता देने की कोई योजना बना रहे हैं? हर यूनियन में अभी भी अनियमितताये बरती जा रही हैं। क्या आप यूनियनों को मतदान द्वारा अपने प्रतिनिधि चुनने का अधिकार देंगे और बहुमत के आधार पर मान्यता प्रदान करेंगे?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is a general question about the recognition of unions which does not arise from the question on jute mills.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up the Short Notice Question.

RE SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of order, Sir, I draw your kind attention, not to the admissibility of the Short Notice Question, but the general admissibility of the question as such, because it attracts the provisions of rule 54(7). It says:

"(7) In other respects, the procedure for short notice questions shall be the same as from ordinary questions for oral answer with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient."

It also attracts rule 41. I think that that provision will amply apply. Rule 41(iv) says:

"(iv) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition."

41(v), 41(viii) and 41(ix) are also attracted. They say:

"(v) it shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity";

"(viii) it shall not ask about proceedings in a Committee which have not been placed before the House by a report from the Committee";

"(ix) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion."

MR. SPEAKER: Which portion of the question is objectionable?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The portion which relates to the appointment of the individual. The question has been drafted in such a way that makes an insinuation on a person; and his character and bona fides are questioned. It asks whether Mr. Nurul Hasan, fulfils these conditions.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister can reply 'Yes' or 'no'.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is it not an insinuation and an assassination of character?

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you say so?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is a professor. What will be public's reaction? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Both the hon. Members will have to sit down. He is a professor. The question is whether a professor's appointment is there. The answer can be 'yes' or 'no'. Why do you presume that somebody is going to assassinate his character, and all that? After all, it is a question asking for facts. It is so simple. If you want to read into it, in between the lines, I cannot help it. You see the question. It is so simple. It asks: (a) "whether Mr. Nurul Hasan, former Minister of Education has been appointed as an Emeritus Professor of History, Delhi University." The answer can be 'yes' or 'no'. Is there an insinuation? No. You must get the information.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Rajagopal Naidu. When I am on my legs, I will not allow anybody to stand. If you

want me to sit down, I will sit down. Now, I do not think there is any insinuation; but anyway, when I am admitting a question, the consideration should not be that somebody does not like it, or likes it. Let us be fair to it. The question says: "(b) if so, facts about (i) when the appointment has been given; (ii) procedure followed for finalising the appointment; (iii) the emoluments drawn by him from the University; and (iv) terms of reference of his appointment." I do not know whether I can take objection to it. If you read something into it and which is beyond the question, I do not know; I am not able to answer for it. I myself do not know whether he has been appointed or not. Even to this minute I do not know what he has been paid, and all that. I do not know unless I hear the answer along with all the other Members of the House. I did not see anything objectionable when I admitted it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 54 says:

"(1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and if the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character, he may direct that an enquiry may be made from the Minister concerned if he is in a position to reply and, if so, on what date."

So, if the Minister gives his consent, then you may put it. The requirements are two, namely, (1) that it must be of public importance and (2) that it must be of an urgent character. Now, Sir, you have read the question. I would like to know what is the public importance in a Professor being appointed today.... (*Interruptions*) Sir, there are five Central Universities. Can the appointment of any professor in any of these universities be a matter of public importance.... (*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If it is an ordinary appointment of somebody, it would not have come as a question at all.... (*Interruptions*) I am still in the Chair, and not in the Treasury Benches. So, you have all to sit down. If it is the appointment of an ordinary Professor, as my friends have pointed out, I would not have admitted it. I would have put it down as some starred question or something in the routine way. But, as your know, Shri Nurul Hasan happens to be an ex-Minister. They want information on when he has been appointed as a Professor, the criteria followed etc. There is no insinuation there.... (*Interruptions*). Whatever it is, the Chair has considered the question and admitted it. When questions are put as Short Notice Questions, if they are questions of importance, they are admitted. So, why do you not hear the answer to see if there is any insinuation in that? Now, let there be no more discussion on it. Let us take up the question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Appointment of Mr. Nurul Hasan as Emeritus Professor in Delhi University.

**S.N.Q. 13. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR
JOSHI:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Nurul Hasan, former Minister of Education has been appointed as an Emeritus Professor of History, Delhi University;

(b) if so, facts about—(i) when the appointment has been given; (ii) procedure followed for finalising the appointment; (iii) the emoluments drawn by him from the University; and (iv) terms of reference of his appointment;

(c) whether Delhi University has laid down specific qualifications for appointment of an Emeritus Professor;

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) whether Mr. Nurul Hasan's appointment fulfilled those conditions?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):**

(a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, Professor S. Nurul Hasan was not appointed as an Emeritus Professor of History in the University. However, at its meeting held on October 25, 1975, the Executive Council of the University, in exercise of the power vested in it by Clause (2) of Statute 6 of the Statutes of the University, decided to create a supernumerary post in the Department of History under the scheme of the University Grants Commission for creation of such posts, and to appoint Professor Nurul Hasan as a Professor against that post. The scheme which was circulated to all Universities by the Commission in August, 1975, envisages creation of supernumerary posts, as and when needed, with the prior approval of the Commission, in respect of Professors/Readers of the University concerned or of another University, who are invited to accept positions of national importance for a period exceeding the period of their lien in the University in order to enable the University to utilise the services of those teachers on termination of their aforesaid assignments. In addition to the proposal for the Department of History, the University also submitted for approval of the Commission two other such proposals, one each for the Departments of Economics and Law. After receiving the approval of the Commission Professor Nurul Hasan was offered the post by the University on 30th December 1975. Professor Nurul Hasan actually joined

the University on the 25th March, 1977 and was given a starting salary of Rs. 2,375 in the Professor's scale of pay, namely, Rs. 1500-2500, in accordance with the usual norms of the University for pay fixation.

(c) to (e). As indicated above, Professor Nurul Hasan was not appointed as a "Professor Emeritus". The Ordinances of the Delhi University, however, contain detailed guidelines for appointment of "Professor Emeritus."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I will draw your attention to rule 41. Sub-rule (xxii) says:

"it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the tribunal or commission or court of enquiry."

There was a question on the death of Mr. Anand which is before a court of law

MR. SPEAKER: Which court?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We have discussed the question of the death of Mr. Anand, which is before a court of enquiry. Moreover, I myself gave notice of a short notice question regarding cases against Mr. Badal, Chief Minister of Punjab. There are 30 cases. But you are not admitting my question. So, it has become a private affair between the Government and the ruling party to malign and indulge in political blackmail. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the answer. There may not be any vilification at all. Why are you anticipating vilification? (*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I request you, Sir, to suggest to the Members not to create such a scene in the House? It is not good for the House. If anybody wants to raise an "objection," he can raise it but not create this kind of a situation. Why shout, I cannot understand. We all can hear. I am suggesting it to the entire House. I am not saying it to any one section of the House. Otherwise, we may lose our reputation.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am not speaking on the merits or demerits of the question concerned, but certainly we are watching and observing the pattern of the Short Notice Questions that are raised in this House. Many times Members on this side of the House had given notices of Short Notice Questions, and I am making this grievance on behalf of my party when the Prime Minister is present here and when you, Sir, are present here. I know that sometimes you are handicapped in this matter because it is at the discretion of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chair has no authority.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: But there seems to be a pattern that only such questions as have been agreed to, where there is some sort of political motivation, are admitted because very important and urgent matters on behalf of our party were raised, but they were very coldly rejected. I would request the Prime Minister to instruct his colleagues and Cabinet Ministers to use their discretion in a more judicious manner, when you are talking about judiciousness here. You, Sir, can possibly add your weight in this matter.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I request my hon. friend to send me copies of such short notices which have not been accepted? I will see to it that no cause of grievance arises. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No more points of order on this. Please see the grace and the beauty of it. The Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition both have spoken and they have solved this problem so well. If there is any problem, the Leader of the Opposition is asked to send instances to the Leader of the House. After this graceful ending, if everybody shouts.

जोधरी बलवीर सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ऐसी व्यवस्था कहीं नहीं है कि लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन लीडर आफ दि हाउस को क्वेश्चन भेजे। इसका फैसला आप को करना है, लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन या लीडर आफ दि हाउस को नहीं। जो क्वेश्चन मेम्बर भेजेगा आप को उसे डिसाइड करना है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now the matter has been, as you have been pleased to say, very beautifully solved between the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Prime Minister. But may I make this humble submission that this is not a matter between them? Here the determining factor should be the Chair, if at all. On this matter, we also have, sometimes, some grievance. In the last session I had given a short notice question and I was promised that it would be taken up during this session, but it has not been accepted by the hon. Minister. So, I feel aggrieved that this question has not been admitted. Therefore, it would be proper if you call the meeting of the Rules Committee and amend the rules in regard to the short notice questions.

MR. SPEAKER: I accept your suggestion. Now, the Minister.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Prof. Nurul Hasan belongs to the same fraternity of education to which I also belong.

But I would be the last person to raise such a question if it involves the question of personal importance or any question of person honour. The question involves here is about the basic principle in the matter of appointments in educational institutions. A new concept of supernumerary post has been created in the University. When Prof. Nurul Hasan was the Education Minister, at the time of Emergency, in the month of August, 1975, the Delhi University created a new post which is called supernumerary. The Chairman of the UGC, Shri Satish Chandra, is a close friend of Prof. Nurul Hasan. I say with a sense of responsibility that the appointment of the Chairman of UGC is a political one. This appointment was made by Prof. Nurul Hasan and immediately he had agreed to such a new concept of professorship. I want to know whether this new supernumerary post has been created only to provide a job to Prof. Nurul Hasan when he would be jobless, as it happened. If not, whether in any other university, such a type of new professorship has been introduced; if so, what is the number of such professors and what are their names?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: In August, 1975, the University Grants Commission issued a circular sent to different universities for the purpose of creation of super-numerary posts of professors.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is that word?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Super-numerary. That means, in addition to the existing number, more than the usual number. A guideline was also indicated. In October, 1975, the Delhi University in its Executive Council decided to create some posts of this nature. It concerns not only the Department of History but also the Department of Law and another Department. It was sent to the UGC for approval because, without the UGC's approval, such professorship could not be created. In December, 1975, the ap-

proval was conveyed and on 30th December, 1975, the offer was made to Dr. Nurul Hasan.

It has been asked whether such offer has been made by other universities also to others. I find from the note that the Delhi University created this type of post for Professor of Economics, Prof. S. Chakravarty, one post Professor of Law, Prof. R. K. Tripathi and one post for Professor of History, Prof. Nurul Hasan. Similarly, the Rajasthan University has got one post; the Sardar Patel University has got one post, Prof. R. D. Dayal; the Jadavpur University has got one post for Professor of Food Technology and Biochemistry, Prof. A. N. Bose, one post for Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Dr. A. Bhattacharyaji and one Post of Reader in Philosophy for Dr. D.P. Chattopadhyaya. Finally, the Banaras Hindu University has got one post of Professor of Chemistry, for Prof. G.B. Singh. In all, 25 posts have been created throughout the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is obvious that this new concept of super-numerary professorship has been created for certain persons. There has been a professorship created for such kind of posts to eminent scholars for imparting education and special knowledge to the students. But this kind of professorship which is called super-numerary has been created, as we find from the names of gentlemen who have been offered the posts, for persons who were in some way or other connected or posted or were in the previous Government and some of them were Ministers or some of them were in the Planning Commission or some of them were like the Secretary of the former Prime Minister. If it is said that this post has been created only to provide for political elements and that this post has been created only out of political motivation, would I be wrong?

I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why this post has been described as "a position of national importance". If it is a position of national importance, I want to know from the

hon. Minister what are the special qualifications that are required for the appointment of an Emeritus Professor and what are the special intellectual qualifications that are also required for the appointment of a professor as has been designated now. If he finds that it is not a position of national importance, I want to know whether the hon. Minister will ask the U.G.C. Chairman to have a reconsideration about the necessity of creating such a professorship.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: With your permission, Sir, I would like to place facts only without any comment.

From the guidelines for creation of such posts which have been circulated by the U.G.C. I find:

"Distinguished members of the academic community from universities, namely, professors/ readers are from time to time invited to accept for specified period posts of national importance. Vice-Chancellorship, Academic Research Administration or some other assignments in or outside the country. In such cases, universities find it difficult to permit such professor/reader to retain lien on his post beyond a limited period as prescribed in the rules of the universities."

On the other hand, the actual period of assignment may exceed the period of lien. In order to enable the services of such persons to be utilized and to enable them to return to their positions in the universities on the termination of their assignment, it would be desirable to create such posts. But not only to return to their old posts, it is also provided that it would be open for the university concerned or any other university which desires to have the services of such an individual to approach the Commission for provision of this type of posts.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question has not been answered. There is a special type of Professorship called Emeritus Professor. I want to know

why the Emeritus Professor can be called the Professorship of national importance? I also want to know what are the comparative qualifications necessary for the Emeritus Professor and the supernumerary Professor and how it can be called the Professor of national importance?

(Interruptions)

In view of the glaring instances of appointment of this new type of Professors, only those persons were involved who were either Ministers or officers of the Government. It was politically motivated. I want to know whether a second consideration would be given by the hon. Minister to this aspect?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down, some of you? Nobody is hearing. Nothing is being noted now. First of all, I want order from both sides. I would appeal to you to kindly sit down. People will laugh at us. There is another friend who has put the question. He has taken the trouble of putting the question. So many of you getting up like this is not proper.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, I would like to submit that there is some misconception about this particular type of posts. It is not declared to be a post of national importance; it is simply providing professors and Readers who have accepted some position of national importance or Vice-Chancellors or research administrator for certain assignment and their lien period will be over so that after the lien period, they may not get back their jobs. Prof. Nurul Hasan had a lien at the Aligarh Muslim University and his lien period was almost going to be over and he has satisfied the conditions which have been laid down. (Interruptions). Whether that was rightly done or properly done or not, it is not for me to comment. (Interruptions).

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: He had the premonition of the fall of Mrs. Gandhi's Government and so he had

"arranged for the post, as early as 1975. I wonder why he did not advise other colleagues to take similar measures in their Ministries. My question is that the Chairman of the UGC was promoted—whether it is a fact or not—to the post of Chairmanship by Prof. Nurul Hasan, and in return, it was a distribution of favour on behalf of the Chairman of the UGC to Prof. Nurul Hasan. I want to know whether it is not a misuse of emergency provisions for the UGC and whether in the light of such appointments having only political overtones and very little academic relevance, the entire working of the UGC has to be thoroughly reviewed and a committee should be appointed by the hon. Minister to go into the working of the UGC so that such misuse of authority is not done for making political appointments?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Regarding the first question about the promotion of Prof. Satish Chandra. I require notice because I will have to check up the facts.

As regards the other comments and inferences, it is, of course, for the hon. Member to draw his inferences. I cannot reply to this part.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Prof. Nurul Hasan is an eminent historian. He was a professor in the Muslim University, Aligarh. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am only worried, we are losing time. I am prepared to call one from this side and one from that side. There has been no insinuation in the answer. The answer was good. Will the hon. Members kindly keep peace? Let us go ahead. There is also a call-attention which is fairly important.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Prof. Nurul Hasan was one of the eminent professors of the Muslim University, Aligarh, which is one of the important Universities in the country. Such an eminent person as Prof. Nurul Hasan has been appointed in the Delhi University where for a long time, there was

shortage of such eminent persons.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Let him put the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There was a great appreciation from the University students after the appointment of Prof. Nurul Hasan. In every university, on a contract basis, persons of eminence are appointed. There is nothing wrong in this. My friend, Mr. Samar Guha, has pointed out that it is a political appointment. Such an eminent person having been appointed ought not to have been questioned at all. My question is this. Is it not a fact that a great appreciation has been expressed after the appointment of Prof. Nurul Hasan, by the students and others in the University that it is a matter of great satisfaction and that the University has richly benefited by this appointment?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have no information on this.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In our country in various Universities professors who are described either as emeritus professors or honorary professors are appointed at their age of retirement because the Universities feel that their scholarship, knowledge and experience are necessary; therefore, they are continued either as emeritus professors or honorary professors. But the Minister's reply clearly indicates that the supernumerary posts which have been created at the instance of the UGC are neither emeritus nor honorary. From the answer I find that the list is much longer; apart from our old friend, Prof. Nurul Hasan, the list includes Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya and it also includes several people who have been connected with the Establishment and with Government of India, I am not referring to individuals; they are very eminent people; I agree. My question is this. The whole proposal of having supernumerary posts at various Universities, he says, was mooted during the Emergency period, in August 1975.

and the Delhi University implemented that at its meetings held on October 25, 1975. Prof. Nurul Hasan accepted that position after March 25, 1977—that is, he waited for his party's defeat to be over and then got into it! So my point is whether the UGC themselves brought up this proposal of having such types of Additional Professors or whether it was at the instance of the then Minister of Education who advised the UGC that they should go in for this type of thing? Who are the originators? And if it was the UGC how did the then Minister of Education agree to such a proposal when Emeritus and Honorary Professors are already there?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already explained that it was the UGC which issued the circular to different Universities. As regards what went behind these circulars, I am not in a position to say. You are aware that the UGC is a statutory body created under the Act and, therefore, the Ministry cannot control the activities of the statutory body in every case. This Parliament has entrusted the UGC with the power to improve the standard of Higher Education and it has acted on those lines.

श्री नाथू सिंह : यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है और इसको लेकर पूरे देश के विश्व-विद्यालयों के छात्रों और अध्यापकों में भागी असन्तोष है। इस तरह की गलत नियुक्तियाँ दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में भी की गई हैं। ऐसा महसूस हो रहा है कि ये नियुक्तियाँ ऐकडेमिक प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से न होकर राजनीति से प्रेरित हैं। इस बारे में विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्र और प्राध्यापक लिख-लिखकर उपकुलपतियों, राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज चुके हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो गलत नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं इन के बारे में वह कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे या कार्यवाही करने का आदेश देंगे? कब तक इस पर कार्यवाही हो जाएगी?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I would like to take legal opinion on the point whether we are at all authorised to have such an enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I would request all of you to sit down; I am on my legs. He has answered the question. At least 30 more people are there wanting to ask questions and already we have spent 40 minutes on this, without any new light being thrown. Everybody is making insinuations. I would appeal to you that there have been enough of insinuations and replies thereto—though of course the replies have been quite good. Any more supplementaries are not going to throw any new light and I am therefore not going to allow any. The Budget Demands are still there to be taken up. I can allow one more hour if you want without losing anything thereby; but it is the House that will lose. I am therefore not going to allow any more supplementaries. Kindly excuse me and don't misunderstand me.

We will now take up the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Settlement of Claims against Portuguese Government

*370. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several individuals and organisations have some outstanding claims against the Portuguese Government and also against some Portuguese institutions such as the "Banco Nacional Ultramarino"; if so, what is the precise nature of these claims; and

(b) what steps have Government taken and/or propose to take towards settlement of these claims?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir. These claims

are of various kinds including claims on the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Lisbon, in regard to repayment of loans or investments in securities.

(b) Article III of the Indo-Portuguese treaty of December 31st, 1974 provides for settlement of questions concerning the property, assets and claims of citizens of the respective countries as well as those concerning State property and assets of either State in the territories of the other State through bilateral negotiations. The possibilities of settlement of claims are being examined.

Minimum Wage for Handloom Workers

*371. SHRI K. A. RAJAN
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the absence of a national minimum wage for handloom workers is adversely affecting the handloom industry in Kerala where minimum wages have been fixed; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps for such fixation for avoiding unfair competition between the industry in different regions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala have drawn attention to this matter.

(b) Minimum Wages for handloom workers are fixed by the State Governments in their capacity as 'Appropriate Government' under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. A uniform minimum wage throughout the country is not feasible due to several reasons, but consultations between neighbouring States may help in narrowing disparities.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चलते फिरते डाकघर खोलना

*372. श्री हरमोचिन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चलते-फिरते डाकघर खोल रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे डाकघर कब तक खोल दिए जायेंगे और उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने ऐसे डाकघर खोले जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री ब्रज लाल वर्मा) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में साइकिलों पर चलते-फिरते डाकघर वर्ष 1975-76 से खोले जा रहे हैं। 31-3-77 तक ऐसे 464 डाकघर खोले जा चुके थे। इनमें उत्तर प्रदेश में खोले गए 33 डाकघर भी शामिल हैं।

वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में 250 चलते-फिरते डाकघर खोलने और लगभग 4000 मौजूदा अचल डाकघरों को चलते-फिरते डाकघरों में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। ये डाकघर करीब 13000 गांवों को डाक-सेवाएं देंगे।

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act

*373. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the Minimum Wages Act throughout the country particularly in Gujarat State;

(b) whether Government have set up a machinery for detecting the defaulters and punish them; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) Imple-

mentation of the wage rates notified under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and its other provisions is secured by the Central Government/State Governments, depending upon which is the appropriate Government in relation to a particular employment. Most of the employments, however, fall in the State sphere.

(b) and (c). In the Central sphere the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery carry out inspections and deal with defaulters. Similarly, the State Governments have their own machinery.

Black Listing of Firm

*374. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that M/s Amin Chand Pearey Lal Group of firms were black listed;

(b) what were the reasons for black listing these firms;

(c) reasons why the firms were cleared and the black listing of the firms were revoked in 1975-76;

(d) who were the political leaders and officials who helped these firms in revocation of black listing;

(e) their names and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) why Government gave clearance for export of steel from India at fabulous profits and commission to these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Orders banning business dealings with Messrs. Amin Chand Pearey Lal Group of firms had been issued initially on 7th May, 1966.

(b) The Public Accounts Committee in its 50th Report (1965-66) had recommended that a high level Committee should be set up to investigate the transactions with this group of firms; and, pending the completion of the investigation or pending the fulfil-

ment of export obligations by these firms, Government should suspend all further dealings with the defaulting firms. The banning orders were issued accordingly.

(c) In November 1974, the Supreme Court, by their judgement in what is known as Mithiborwala case, held that the concerned parties should be given an opportunity to represent their case before orders banning business dealings with them are issued by Government. This case was, therefore, re-examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law who felt that in the light of Supreme Court's decision, the banning orders would not be legally sustainable. Taking this into account and also the fact that the ban had already been in operation for more than 9 years, it was decided in December 1975 to revoke the ban orders.

(d) and (e). The decision to revoke the ban was taken by the then Minister for Steel and Mines, Shri Chandrajit Yadav on the recommendation of the then Secretary Shri Wadud Khan.

(f) SAIL International Ltd. is the sole canalising agency for export of iron and steel items from India. They gave clearances for export of steel items to various firms, such as TISCO, IISCO, other rerollers including some firms belonging to the Aminchand Pearey Lal Group. For these exports, no commissions have been paid by SAIL International to these firms. The usual service charges were levied and collected by SAIL International Ltd. from all these firms including those belonging to Aminchand Pearey Lal Group.

National Programme for Eradication of Leprosy

*375. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Leprosy Foundation of India has suggested a national programme for the eradication of the disease;

(b) if so, whether the Foundation has urged the Government to augment the finance for the programme; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). There is no Organisation called the "Leprosy Foundation of India". Some representatives of the 'National Leprosy Organisation India' however, met me on 21.5.1977 and made some suggestions concerning national leprosy control programme. They have also sent those suggestions in writing.

(c) The suggestions are being examined.

Compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act

*376. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the workers involved in serious accidents are deprived of legitimate compensation under Schedule IV of section 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Act; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to give them full benefit of the compensation by correctly assessing the percentage of disablement?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Sir, No such complaint has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Ban on opening of Branch Post Offices in Rural Areas

*377. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on opening of Branch Post Offices in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) No, Sir. There is no ban on opening of Branch Post Offices in the rural areas. Post Offices are continuing to be opened. 1,048 Post Offices were opened in the rural areas in 1975-76 and 2,028 in 1976-77. This year, it is proposed to open 3,100 branch post offices in the rural areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Boycotting of Pay by I.T.I. Employees, Palghat

*378. **SHRI B. K. NAIR:**
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Indian Telephone Industries, Palghat have boycotted their pay last month; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) and (b). The workers did not take their salary on 1st June, 1977, to press their demands for grace time for late attendance, short leave in units of less than half a day and provision of company transport or subsidy allowance in lieu thereof. They took their salary on the 2nd June, 1977.

Money Order Commission Charges

*379. **SHRI MUKUNDA MONDAL:** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the exorbitant money-order commission charges are affecting the vast poor section in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to reduce the charges; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):
(a) The money order commission is not exorbitant. The revenue earned by the commission is much less than the cost incurred in handling the money orders. The department has been incurring a loss of approximately Rs. 5 crores annually on this service.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार के कब्जे वाले हीरे का प्राप्त किया जाना

* 380. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से राज्य में जब्त किए गए 85 कैरट (17 ग्राम) के हीरे को लेने के लिए कहा था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वह हीरा प्राप्त कर लिया था और यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर ; और

(ग) हीरे के बारे में विवरण क्या है तथा हीरा किस प्रकार और कहाँ पाया गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय (संस्कृति विभाग) को दिसम्बर, 1975 में राज्य सरकार से एक सन्देश मिला जिसमें पूछा गया था कि क्या भारत सरकार एक बिना तराशे हीरे को संग्रहालय में सुरक्षित रखने हेतु लेना चाहती है।

(ख) जी नहीं। हीरा अब हैदराबाद संग्रहालय में है।

(ग) यह बिना तराशा हीरा आंध्र प्रदेश के अनंतपुर जिले में कल्याण दुर्ग तालुक के थोटाकल गांव के सर्वे नं० 158 में श्री बी० केसानायक को अपना खेत जोतते समय 13 जुलाई, 1972 को मिला था। यह हीरा बिना

तराशा हुआ पारदर्शी तथा कुछ सटमैला रंग का है जिस पर पीली धारियों हैं, जिसका आकार नोकदार तथा वजन लगभग 85 कैरट (17 ग्राम) है।

Modified Plan for eradicating Malaria

*381. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
SHRI ANANT DAVE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 9th May, 1977 to the effect that the Central Government's modified plan for eradicating Malaria remains still on paper in most of the States although its implementation should have started by the 1st April this year;

(b) the salient features of the modified plan;

(c) the reasons for delay in implementation of the plan; and

(d) whether all the State Governments have accorded their sanction to the plan and if not, the names of States which have not so far done so and their views in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a), (c) and (d). Yes, Sir, Government's attention has been invited to the news item referred to. More than 50 per cent of the State Governments and Union Territories have already accorded sanction to the implementation of the modified plan of operation for controlling Malaria. However, the following States and Union Territories have yet to give necessary sanctions:

- (1) Bihar, (2) Himachal Pradesh
- (3) Kerala (4) Maharashtra (5) Manipur (6) Meghalaya (7) Orissa
- (8) Tripura (9) Uttar Pradesh (10) West Bengal (11) Arunachal Pradesh and (12) Delhi.

These State Governments/Union Territories have been reminded to accord sanction urgently. All the States have agreed to implement the modified plan. Till the modified plan is sanctioned, the existing scheme continues to operate.

(b) A statement containing the salient features of the modified plan is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The salient features of the modified plan of operation for controlling Malaria are as follows:—

(1) Prior to the introduction of the modified plan, the Government of India provided insecticides at the rate of 110 M.T. per unit for 'attack' phase areas for total coverage and at the rate of 5 M.T. per unit for consolidation phase areas for undertaking focal spray. The Central Government also supplied insecticides for the maintenance areas but the cost is paid by the State Governments. In the Modified Plan of Operation, selective spray operations are to be undertaken on the basis of Annual Parasitic Index 2 and above irrespective of the erstwhile phasing of the areas as 'attack', 'consolidation' or 'maintenance'. The entire cost for spray in the areas previously covered by 'attack' and 'consolidation' phases will continue to be borne by the Central Government. The insecticide in excess of 5 M.T. required for spray in the areas now covered by the 'maintenance' phase shall also be supplied by the Central Government but the cost of 5 M.T. will be recovered from the States. The supply of the insecticides will be subject to operational cost in these areas being met by the States.

(2) The Malaria units shall be restructured so as to conform to the geographical district boundaries of the district and the Chief Medical Officer of the District will be responsible for the programme.

(3) In order to have scientific data from time to time for carrying out

selective spray operations and to know entomological conditions including the behaviour and susceptibility of the vector, entomological staff has been provided at the 72 Zonal levels in the country. These zonal levels shall generally be located at the Headquarters of the Commissioner/Divisional Officers in the States. The Commissioner/Divisional Officer and the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner shall be required to review the programme in their monthly meetings.

(4) Anti-malaria drugs are being made available not only through the malaria workers, hospitals, Primary Health Centres but also through one or more of the various agencies like Panchayats, teachers, fever-treatment depots, etc. The drug shall also be available through commercial channels.

(5) Steps are being taken for imparting health education, giving publicity to the programme and enlisting public cooperation in the implementation of the programme.

(6) Research work shall be stepped up.

मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले में
मैंगनीज के निक्षेप

* 382. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या
इस्यार्त श्रीर खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट
जिले में कन्टारोझाड़ में मैंगनीज के धने निक्षेप
होने पर भी वहां से मैंगनीज नहीं निकाला
गया है ;

(ख) क्या मैंगनीज केन्द्रीय सरकार के
अनुचित हस्तक्षेप के कारण नहीं निकाला जा
सका है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) सम्भवतः अभिप्राय मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले में कान्तागिरी गांव (न कि कण्टारोझाड़) से है। कान्तागिरी में मैंगनीज के भण्डार थोड़ी मात्रा में हैं। तथा अधिक दृष्टि से मितव्ययी न होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र में पहले से चल रही अधिकांश खानें बन्द हो गई हैं। इस समय केवल एक खान नामतः नेट्रा में उत्पादन हो रहा है। वर्ष 1976 में इस खान में 3000 टन मैंगनीज अयस्क का उत्पादन हुआ था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Medical Graduates

*383. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates on the basis of the present rate of output of medical graduates point to a situation of possible unemployment of doctors;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reasons for this anomalous possibility in the face of almost total lack of adequate medical care for the rural and needy segments of community; and

(d) the policy proposed to be followed for purposeful orientation of medical education and meaningful utilisation of talent?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c). The present annual output of nearly 12,500 medical graduates could be potentially absorbed for many more years to come to meet the desirable doctors' manpower norms for the country. There is vast potential for self-employment of doctors in the country. But the reluctance of doctors to work in rural and semi-rural areas has led

to a peculiar situation where some posts in Primary Health Centres are vacant but about 8570 medical graduates were on the live register of Employment Exchange in 1976.

(d) The Government of India intend to restructure the undergraduate medical education curriculum to bring about a positive bias towards community orientation so that doctors trained by the medical colleges would be far more in tune with the spirit and needs of this nation.

सैकरिन के प्रयोग से कैंसर

*384. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सैकरिन के प्रयोग से कैंसर होने की सम्भावना रहती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच करा ली है और इस बारे में रोक-थाम के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) इस आशय की रिपोर्टें सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं।

(ख) इस बारे में अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं। कार्बनीकृत जल को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी खाद्य पदार्थों में सैकरिन के प्रयोग पर पहले ही रोक लगी हुई है। कार्बनीकृत जलों में भी इसके प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

धनबाद के डाक व तार कर्मचारियों को भत्ता

2782. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में तैनात डाक व तार विभाग के सभी (केन्द्रीय)

कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास की व्यवस्था है-;

(ख) क्या धनबाद (बिहार) में जो कि एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है डाक-तार विभाग के 4 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को भी आवास नहीं मिला हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो धनबाद में डाक-तार विभाग के शेष कर्मचारियों को आवास देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं और उनको यह सुविधा कब तक मिल जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा): (क) जी नहीं। तथापि, विभाग ने ऐसे सभी स्थानों के लिए जहां डाक-तार विभाग के 200 से अधिक कर्मचारी काम करते हैं 25 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को आवास व्यवस्था करने के लिए अस्थाई लक्ष्य का प्रस्ताव रखा है। धनबाद का मामला भी इसमें शामिल है।

(ख) जी हां। आज तक धनबाद स्थित 633 डाक-तार कर्मचारियों में से 24 कर्मचारियों अर्थात् 3.7 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को ही आवास दिये गये हैं।

(ग) धनबाद में अतिरिक्त क्वार्टर बनाने के लिए विभागीय भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं है। उपयुक्त प्लॉट की खोज की जा रही है। भूमि उपलब्ध न होने की वजह से फिलहाल कोई निश्चित लक्ष्य सूचित करना कठिन है। उपयुक्त स्थान का शीघ्र चयन करने और उसका अधिग्रहण करने के लिये कोशिश की जा रही है।

Production of Crude Steel

2783. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the production of crude steel during 1976; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes-Sir:

(b) The total production of crude steel by integrated steel plants and other producers in 1976 is estimated at 9.364 million tonnes as compared to 7.991 million tonnes in 1975 i.e. an increase of 17.2 per cent.

Redistribution Policy of Steel

2784. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the redistribution policy of steel in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether under the new policy a steel stock yard is proposed to be established at Gwalior; and

(d) if so, the expected time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The distribution policy is reviewed from time to time and changes are made as and when considered necessary.

(c) and (d). Arrangements are being made by Hindustan Steel Limited to open a consignment agency at Gwalior. It is expected to be established during the next few months.

Admission in Medical College

2785. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether age for admission to medical colleges will be 17 years or more or it would be relaxed; and

(b) whether age limit in 10+2+3 system will be the same as is for 11+2 system or whether the age limit will be relaxed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Medical Council of India has prescribed that no candidate shall be allowed to be admitted to the Medical College until he has completed the age of 17 years at the time of admission or will complete the age on or before 31st December of the year of his admission to the 1st M.B.B.S. course.

For admission to 5-1/2 years integrated MBBS course the candidate should have completed the age of 16 years at the time of admission or will complete this age on 31st December of the year of admission to the pre-medical course.

No relaxation in the age of admission to the medical (MBBS) course is permissible.

(b) The minimum age for admission to the MBBS course shall be the same for students admitted after 10+2 Higher Secondary Course, and no relaxation in this regard is permissible.

Sending of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to Foreign Countries for Fellowships and Scholarships

2786. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes sent by Government to different countries on W.H.O. fellowships and commonwealth scholarships during the last two years;

(b) the criteria adopted by Government for such a selection; and

(c) the names of candidates who were sent to foreign countries under the schemes and the names of the States from which they were selected and to which disciplines they belonged?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the Sabha.

Steel Production

2787. **SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR:**
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of steel in major steel plants for the last three years; and

(b) the total export made and money earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The total production of saleable steel from the six integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro, Burnpur (IISCO) and Jamshedpur (TISCO) was 4.900 million tonnes in 1974-75, 5.778 million tonnes in 1975-76 and 6.922 million tonnes in 1976-77.

(b) The following table indicates the quantity and value of steel exported during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77:—

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

(Value Rs. in crores).

| 1974-75 | | 1975-76 | | 1976-77 | |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|--------|
| Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| 52.13 | 10.93 | 506.14 | 86.91 | 1409.24 | 260.51 |

Embezzlement of Medicines, furniture and equipment of C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Meerut

2788. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether embezzlement of medicines, furniture and equipment worth about 50 thousand rupees was discovered by the Directorate General of Health Services a few years back during the establishment of CGHS Dispensary at Meerut;

(b) whether the case was processed by the vigilance department of the Directorate General of Health Services for some time but the matter was hushed up during the emergency due to some political influence of the persons involved; and

(c) if so, the facts of the case and whether Government propose to entrust this case to an impartial agency like the C.B.I. for fuller investigations and take action against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारतीय तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की मांग

2789. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में कुछ देशों ने भारतीय तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और वे देश कौन से हैं जहाँ भारतीय विशेषज्ञ भेजे गए हैं तथा वे किन सेवा शर्तों पर और कितनी अवधि के लिए भेजे गए हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी):

(क) और (ख). भारतीय तकनीकी विशेष-

ज्ञ विश्व के बहुत से देशों में कार्य कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हाल ही में बहुत से विकासशील देशों ने उनकी सेवाओं की मांग की है। इन विकासशील देशों के नाम हैं—अल्जीरिया, लीबिया, सूडान, सोमालिया, यमन लोक जन गणराज्य, यमन अरब गणराज्य, जोर्डन, सीरिया, ईराक, कुवैत, बहरीन, कतार, संयुक्त अरब एमीरात, ओमान, सऊदी अरब, ईरान, अफगानिस्तान, श्री लंका, मालदीव, बर्मा, मारीशस, मलेशिया, वियतनाम, लाओस फिजी, टोंगा, सिंगापुर, बारबाडोस, जमाइका, क्यूबा, गुयाना, नाईजीरिया, घना, सेनेगल, अपर वोल्टा, सियरा लियोन, जाईर, लाईबेरिया तंजानिया, जाम्बिया, कीनिया, इथियोपिया, उगांडा, बोत्सवाना, मोजाम्बिक, लेसोथो, नेपाल, भूटान, माल्टा और इंडोनेशिया। इन देशों में हमारे विशेषज्ञ या तो पहले ही भेज दिये गये हैं अथवा भेजे जाने वाले हैं। उनकी सेवा शर्तें उनकी योग्यता और अनुभव पर तथा उन कार्यक्रमों पर जैसे कि भारतीय तकनीकी सहयोग कार्यक्रम, कोलम्बो योजना, प्रत्यक्ष अनुबंध सेवा आदि—जिनके अंतर्गत उनकी सेवाओं का लाभ प्राप्त किया जाता है, निर्भर करती है। सामान्यतः इन सेवा शर्तों में—संबद्ध देश में रहन सहन के खर्च को ध्यान में रखा जाता है और इनमें मुफ्त सुसज्जित आवास अथवा उसके बदले में भत्ता, वापसी किराया, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं और बचत के लिये प्रेषण सुविधाएं आदि भी शामिल रहती हैं। तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ सामान्यतः प्रारंभ में एक से लेकर तीन वर्ष तक के लिये प्रतिनियुक्त किये जाते हैं। सरकारी अर्द्धसरकारी सेवाओं में इसकी अधिकतम अवधि, नियोजन की तारीख से साधारणतया पांच वर्ष तक बढ़ाने की अनुमति है।

उत्तर प्रदेश का भविष्य निधि आयुक्त

2790. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश भविष्य

निधि प्रायुक्त कार्यालय को जाली कर्म-चारी नियुक्त के उपाध्यक्ष, महामंत्री, मंत्री आदि जैसे पदाधिकारियों द्वारा मत तीन वर्षों में कर्मचारियों के रूप में किये गये कार्यालय संबंधी कार्यों का जिसके लिए वे विभाग से प्रतिमाह वेतन तथा भत्ते लेते थे, विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : क्षत्रीय भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के कार्यालय में दो कर्म-चारी संघ हैं। इन में से एक संघ को मान्यता प्राप्त है। इन दोनों संघों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ?

महाराष्ट्र में मेडिकल कालेज

2791. डा० बापू कालदाते : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में कितने मेडिकल कालेज हैं और उनमें कितने छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सभी मेडिकल कालिजों को भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् (मेडिकल काउन्सिल आफ इण्डिया) की मान्यता प्राप्त है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) महाराष्ट्र में मेडिकल कालेजों की संख्या 14 है और उनमें प्रतिवर्ष 1575 छात्र प्रवेश पा सकते हैं।

(ख) एस० आर० टी० आर० मेडिकल कालेज, अम्बाजोगई को छोड़कर महाराष्ट्र के सभी मेडिकल कालेजों को भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् की मान्यता प्राप्त है।

New U.S. missile

2792. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. is producing new U.S. missile warhead designed to kill people rather than to destroy military installations through heat and blasting power;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government; and

(c) whether India has voiced its protest on production of such dangerous weapon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Government has seen newspaper reports which indicate that the United States is developing a new missile warhead, variously termed as the neutron bomb or the radiological weapon, which would be an anti-personnel weapon designed to kill people through its radiation effect. Such a weapon will be different from the nuclear or thermonuclear bomb, which can kill people as well as destroy material objects including military installations through their triple effect of heat, blast and radiation.

(b) As the new weapon would be a weapon of mass destruction, the Government of India would be totally opposed to it in keeping with its consistent policy of firm opposition to all categories of weapons of mass destruction.

(c) Since the Press reports about the development of the new US missile are unconfirmed and also because it is not a bilateral matter, the question of the Government of India voicing any protest does not arise. Nevertheless, the Government of India will not hesitate to express its firm opposition to this new category of weapons of mass destruction in the appropriate forums at the suitable time.

कच्छ में एल्युमिनियम कारखाना

2793. श्री धर्मोत्सव भाई पटेल : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कच्छ में एल्युमिनियम कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये गुजरात सरकार गत 11 वर्ष से प्रयास कर रही है ;

(ख) इस बारे में गुजरात सरकार की क्या मांग है तथा स्वीकार करने में क्या कठिनाई है ;

(ग) इस कारखाने पर कितनी धन-राशि व्यय होने का अनुमान है ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार इस परियोजना को कब तक मंजूरी दे देगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) से (घ). एल्युमिना के निर्यात हेतु कच्छ जिले में बॉक्साइट भंडारों पर आधारित एक एल्युमिना संयंत्र लगाने के प्रश्न पर केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार कुछ समय से विचार कर रही है। अभी तक ऐसा कोई समय खरीदार नहीं मिला है ताकि इन भंडारों के विकास का औचित्य सिद्ध हो सके। लागत अनुमान परियोजना के आकार पर निर्भर होंगे।

Barge Industry on Hooghly

2794. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to study the problems of the barge industry on the Hooghly;

(b) if so, who are its members;

(c) whether the study will relate to port charges; and

(d) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee comprises Shri V. R. Mehta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Chairman), three representatives of the Calcutta Port Shramik Union, the Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Port Trust, a representative each of the Ministry of Commerce, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta River Transport Association, Bengal River Transport Association, Inland Water Transport Association and Indian Jute Mills' Association, Calcutta and Shri P. N. Razdan, Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), (Secretary).

(c) and (d). The Committee Will study the problems of the barge industry including those relating to port charges; it has been requested to submit its report within a period of four months.

Modification of Ferrous Scrap Policy

2795. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL RED-DY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iron and Steel Association has urged Government to modify the ferrous scrap policy for 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-ment thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) As the policy has been formu-lated taking into account all aspects no modifications is considered neces-sary at present.

Zinc Smelter at Udaipur

2796. DR. LAXMINARYAN PAN-DEYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state: .

(a) whether capacity of the Zinc Smelter at Udaipur (Rajasthan) is

proposed to be increased from 18000 tonnes to 45000 tonnes; and

(b) if so, the action taken, so far, in this regard and the time by which its capacity is likely to be increased.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) and (b). The expansion of the capacity of the Debari Zinc Smelter (near Udaipur) from 18000 to 45000 tonnes per annum has already been completed.

Transfer of Instructors from Central Training Institute, Dasnagar

2797. **SHRI DINESH CHANDRA JOARDER :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the instructors in Central Training Institute, Dasnagar, Calcutta were arbitrarily transferred to the different centres by the management during emergency; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to send them back to the Central Training Institute, Dasnagar?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) None of the instructional staff designated as "Instructor" was transferred from the Central Training Institute, Dasnagar, Calcutta.

However, out of 252 instructional staff at higher levels other than those classified as "Instructors" employed on an all-India basis, 28 were actually transferred from different Institutes. Of this number, only 6 were transferred from Central Training Institute, Dasnagar, Calcutta.

(b) No Sir. However, there is a Central Staff Association of Directorate General of Employment and Training, with headquarters at Central Training Institute, Dasnagar, which represents the interests of Groups C and D staff in Institutes/

Offices subordinate to Directorate General of Employment and Training situated in different parts of the country. This Association has taken up this point of transfer for discussion in the meeting of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Labour to be held shortly.

विदेश में प्रधान मंत्री की एक सभा में गड़बड़

2798. श्री भीठा लाल पटेल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1977 में लन्दन में हुए राष्ट्रमंडल के सम्मेलन के दौरान लन्दन में भारतीय समुदाय द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री का स्वागत करने के लिए आयोजित एक सभा में कुछ व्यक्तियों ने गड़बड़ करने का प्रयत्न किया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे व्यक्ति कौन थे और क्या उनमें विदेशी लोग भी थे और यदि हाँ, तो किस-किस देश के थे ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री और विदेशी मंत्री के सम्मान में 12 जून, 1977 को लंदन के रायल एल्बर्ट हाल में विभिन्न भारतीय समुदायों ने एक जनसभा आयोजित की। बैठक में कुछ व्यक्तियों ने गड़बड़ी करने का प्रयत्न किया था परन्तु उन्हें सफलता नहीं मिली क्योंकि वहाँ उपस्थित विशाल जनसमूह ने प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री का बहुमत से और उत्साह वर्धक समर्थन किया।

(ख) दंगा करने वालों को स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं पहचाना जा सका परन्तु ऐसा समझा गया है कि वे नक्सलवादियों के समर्थक रहे होंगे।

Shortage of Dentists

2799. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of qualified dentists in the country;

(b) whether most of the qualified dental doctors are concentrated in urban areas leaving the villages practically without any modern facilities for treating dental diseases; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet the shortage of dentists and to provide facilities for treatment of dental diseases in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Population wise ratio of dentists in the country is far below 1 : 30,000 the recommended dentists population ratio of the Mudaliar Committee.

(b) Yes.

(c) The State Governments (including Union Territories) have been addressed to take urgent steps to include in the State Plans, schemes for improvement of dental services to meet the urgent need for facilities to be provided for dental care at least at District and Tehsil levels so as to serve the vast rural population of our country.

Orders for not charging from Out-Door Patients

2800. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have urged the State Governments not to charge any patients visiting hospitals for out door treatment;

(b) if so, when the appeal was made; and

(c) the response thereon State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Increase in Cancer Incidence

2801. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cancer is increasing in India;

(b) the number of cancer patients in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to handle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). Cancer is not a notifiable disease. The information regarding the number of cancer patients in the country is not, therefore available.

(c) Research and studies on Cancer are being carried out in a number of Institutions and Cancer Research Centres. The Indian Council of Medical Research has also conducted collaborative studies on some of the common cancers encountered in the country i.e. oral and oropharyngeal cancer, cervical cancer and cancer of breast. The main objectives of the studies on oral and oropharyngeal cancer were to find out its prevalence in different geographic areas in the country and to study the environmental factors related to this type of cancer with special reference to use of tobacco. Studies on breast and cervical cancer are in progress.

It is proposed to establish three Regional Cancer Research and Treatment Centres at New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Financial assistance is also given to States for setting up of Cobalt Therapy Units.

Prices of Ayurvedic Drugs

2802. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that prices of ayurvedic

medicines are too high to reach the common man; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) : (a) Prices of Ayurvedic medicines for common ailments are reasonable but due to high cost of some ingredients, prices of some of the special medicines are high.

(b) it has recently been decided to set up a Central Pharmacy in the form of a Corporation for manufacture of Ayurvedic medicines. In addition, funds have also been allocated to the State Governments concerned for the development of State Pharmacies and herbal farms.

Rhodesia

**2803. SHRI UGRASEN:
SHRI S. KUNDU:**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commonwealth Conference held recently in London had discussed and reached any agreement on a formula aimed at bringing black majority rule to white Government of Rhodesia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : (a) At the Commonwealth Conference held in London from the 8th to the 15th June 1977, the Commonwealth Heads of Government reiterated that the independence of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) must be achieved on the basis of majority rule.

(b) The Heads of Government recognised that it is necessary to mobilise and exert maximum pressure on the illegal Smith regime to achieve this goal. In this connection they noted that the armed struggle had become complementary to other efforts including a negotiated settlement and agreed that its maintenance was in-

evitable. They noted the statement of the administering power regarding its timetable for the independence of Zimbabwe in 1978. The Heads of Government recognised that a genuine settlement must involve agreement not only on appropriate constitutional changes but also on practical measures to ensure the transfer of effective power to a majority Government. They expressed their deep conviction that a negotiated settlement must entail not only the removal of the **illegal Smith regime** but also the dismantling of its apparatus of repression in order to ensure orderly and effective transfer of power.

Setting up of Medical Institute in Himachal Pradesh

2804. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical facilities in Himachal Pradesh are inadequate to meet the requirements of the people in the State;

(b) if so, whether Central Government are contemplating to set up in Himachal Pradesh a medical institute on the pattern of All India Institute of Medical Sciences or Post-Graduate Institute of Chandigarh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) : (a) There is a total number of 77 Primary Health Centres in the State of Himachal Pradesh of which 18 are manned by 2 or more doctors each and 51 are manned by 1 doctor each. The number of Primary Health Centres which function without a doctor is only 8. The existing medical facilities in the State are more or less comparable with similar facilities available in other rural areas of the country.

(b) **No.**

(c) Does not arise.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय
संठानों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2805. श्री डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या
विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी को
मान्यता दिलाने में और कितने वर्ष लगेंगे;

(ख) क्या दूतावासों और वैदेशिक
प्रतिनिधिमंडलों आदि के काम काज में
हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिये कोई कालबद्ध
कार्यक्रम बनाने की योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वह स्वयं राष्ट्र-
मंडल, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ या विदेशों में हिन्दी
के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देंगे ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाज-
पेयी) : (क) से (ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र और
अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में हिन्दी के
प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देना सरकार की नीति
है। इस प्रसंग में सरकार संयुक्तराष्ट्र
में हिन्दी को भी एक प्राधिकृत भाषा के रूप
में चलाने के प्रस्ताव की व्यवहार्यता पर
विचार कर रही है। अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय
सम्मेलनों में भी हिन्दी का प्रयोग हो यह
सरकार की इच्छा है। राष्ट्रमंडल सम्मेलन
में अंग्रेजी का उपयोग होता है। जहां
तक विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनों का प्रश्न
है, सरकार इस बात को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है
कि वे अपने काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग उत्तरोत्तर
बढ़ावें।

राजस्थान में राक फास्फेट का उत्पादन

2806. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में आधे से ज्यादा
राक फास्फेट का उत्पादन राजस्थान में
होता है;

(ख) क्या इसके निर्यात से भारी
मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जाती
है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस खनिज
सम्पत्ति क्षेत्र का विकास करने के लिये सरकार
द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू
पटनायक) : (क) भारत में खनिज राक
फास्फेट का लगभग 90% उत्पादन इस
समय राजस्थान में होता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। भारता अभी भी
अपनी घरेलू जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये
राक फास्फेट का आयात करता है।

(ग) इस समय जामरकोटरा तथा मानोत
नामक दो निक्षेपों का द्रोहन क्रमशः राज-
स्थान राज्य खान और खनिज लि० (राजस्थान
सरकार का प्रतिष्ठान) तथा हिन्दुस्तान जिक
लि० (केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रतिष्ठान) द्वारा
किया जा रहा है। राक फास्फेट के खनन
को विकसित करने हेतु खोजकार्य किया जा
रहा है जिससे राकफास्फेट वाले क्षेत्रों के और
विकास की आशा की जा सकती है।

Iron Ore Deposit around Calicut

2807. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAM-
MED: Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey
of India has submitted a report to
Government regarding iron ore de-
posit around Calicut; and

(b) if so, the salient features there-
of?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main occurrence of iron
ore deposit around Calicut is in the
form of magnetite, reported from five

areas in Cherappa, Eleyettimala, Nanminda, Naduvallur and Alampara. A total reserve of 79.22 million tonnes of iron ore (oxidised and un-oxidised) with 31.5 per cent to 41.20 per cent iron has been estimated for these five blocks. Of these deposits 37.3 million tonnes of oxidised iron ore lie within 40 metres of ground level and 41.9 million tonnes of un-oxidised ore lie in deeper parts. The natural grades of ore is not directly useable.

Supply of Spurious Drugs to CGHS

2808. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints regarding efficacy of drugs supplied to the beneficiaries of the Central Health Scheme;

(b) whether any cases of supply of spurious drugs to the C.G.H.S. medicine stores have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years; and

(c) if so, whether enquiries have been ordered in each of the above cases and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) There have been no general complaints regarding the efficacy of drugs supplied to CGHS beneficiaries. However, there have been stray cases wherein the beneficiaries have expressed dissatisfaction over

the alleged ineffectiveness of the drugs in their case.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of Post Offices in Karnataka

2809. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a shortage of post offices in the several districts of Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open new post offices in that State; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the new post offices which are going to be opened during the current year in rural as well as in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) to (c). Post Offices are opened wherever justified according to the wherever justified according to the departmental standards.

It is proposed to open 113 Post Offices in the rural areas and 21 Post Offices in the urban areas of Karnataka State subject to the condition that they fulfil the norms of the Department. The district-wise information regarding the number of Post Offices in Karnataka State and the number proposed to be opened in 1977-78 is furnished in the attached statement.

Statement

District-wise information regarding number of post offices existing in Karnataka State as on 31-3-77 and number of post offices proposed to be opened in urban and rural areas during 1977-78 in each district

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | No. of Post offices as on 31-3-77 | Post Offices/ proposed to be opened during Urban areas | Proposed to be 1977-78 Rural Areas |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Bangalore | 549 | 7 | 1 |
| 2 | Bellary | 436 | 1 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|------------------------|------|----|-----|
| 3 | Belgaum | 640 | . | 10 |
| 4 | Bidar | 254 | .. | .. |
| 5 | Bijapur | 701 | 2 | 10 |
| 6 | Chickmagalur | 271 | .. | .. |
| 7 | Chitradurga | 435 | 1 | 5 |
| 8 | Coorge | 161 | .. | .. |
| 9 | Dharwar | 558 | 1 | 10 |
| 10 | Gulbarga | 566 | 1 | 6 |
| 11 | Hassan | 366 | .. | 8 |
| 12 | North Canara | 418 | .. | 20 |
| 13 | Kolar | 357 | .. | 10 |
| 14 | Mandya | 327 | 3 | 5 |
| 15 | South Canara | 714 | .. | 3 |
| 16 | Mysore | 518 | 2 | 10 |
| 17 | Raichur | 453 | 3 | 10 |
| 18 | Shimoga | 401 | .. | 3 |
| 19 | Tumkur | 527 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | | 8652 | 21 | 113 |

**Withdrawing Termination Orders
and Legal Proceedings against
Junior Doctors of Delhi**

2810. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether the termination orders and legal proceedings against the 13 Junior doctors in Delhi who had participated in the 96 day strike in 1974 have been withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): The Delhi Administration have issued orders for withdrawal of the court cases against the concerned doctors. Withdrawal of the termination orders will be issued as and when request is made by the concerned doctor.

Commonwealth Conference

2812. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many delegates and representatives from Government of India, including Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister, attended the last Commonwealth Conference and their mode of transport and expenditure incurred in this connection; and

(b) the number of persons who attended similar conferences in the past led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, their mode of transport and expenditure incurred?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The number of

Indian delegates who travelled to London to attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in June 1977 was 12 including the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs. They travelled by commercial flight of Air-India. While the exact total figures are not yet available, the expenditure incurred on transport of the Prime Minister's party, which included most of the members of the delegation, was Rs. 52,000. It is estimated that had the Prime Minister's party travelled by a chartered aircraft, the cost thereof would have been about Rs. 16 lakhs.

(b) The number of persons who travelled to Kingston, Jamaica, to attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in April/May, 1975 was 36, including the then Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs. They travelled by chartered aircraft at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान

2813. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपातस्थिति के दौरान राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान नई दिल्ली में कितने भारतीय तथा विदेशी प्रतिष्ठियों का स्वागत किया गया तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन पर कितना व्यय आया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान में भर्ती करने तथा कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत करने के लिये कोई नियम तथा विनियम बनाये हैं ।

(ग) क्या आपातस्थिति के दौरान उक्त संस्थान में जो भर्ती या पदोन्नति की गई, वे नियमानुसार थी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) इस राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान में कितने पद राष्ट्रीय समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन

द्वारा, रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा या विभागीय पदोन्नति करके भरे गये ; और

(ङ) क्या राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान में अधिकारियों द्वारा इस संबंध में निर्धारित नियमों का उल्लंघन करके विमान से यात्राएं की जाती हैं और यदि हां, तो उन यात्राओं पर इस संस्थान का कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) आंतरिक आपात स्थिति के दौरान, संस्थान में भारतीय तथा विदेशी प्रतिष्ठियों के आदर सत्कार पर किया गया खर्च 19,000 रु० था । इस प्रयोजन के लिये बजट व्यवस्था 20,000 रु० की थी । जिन प्रतिष्ठियों का आदर-सत्कार किया गया उनमें भारतीय प्रतिष्ठि 304 थे और विदेशी प्रतिष्ठि 114 थे ।

(ख) जी हां । सेवा शर्तों (भर्ती तथा पदोन्नति सहित) भविष्य निधि योजना आवास सुविधाओं चिकित्सा लाभ योजना आदि संबंधी नियम कार्यकारी परिषद् एवं संस्थान की महापरिषद् द्वारा निर्मित तथा अनुमोदित किये गये थे । उन्हें सरकार द्वारा भी स्वीकृत किया गया था । केवल दैनिक भत्ते के मामले में संस्थान व मंत्रालय के बीच कुछ और विचार-विमर्श चल रहा है । यह सेवानियमों (सामान्य) में एक मद्द विशेष से संबंधित है ।

(ग) जी हां, नियमों के अनुसार ।

(घ) (i) विज्ञापनों द्वारा : 3 (व्यावसायिक कर्म- चारी)

(ii) रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा : 1 (तकनीकी कर्मचारी)

(iii) विभागीय पदोन्नतियों द्वारा : 17

विभागीय पदोन्नतियों के संबंध में, नियमों में चयन समितियां नियुक्त करने के

लिये उपबन्ध है। उच्चतर व्यावसायिक कर्मचारियों के संबंध में कार्यकारी परिषद् के अध्यक्ष द्वारा चयन समितियां स्थापित की जाती हैं और अन्य वर्गों के लिये, चयन समितियां डीन द्वारा नियुक्त की जाती हैं।

(इ) जी नहीं। तथापि, दो कर्मचारियों को, जो सामान्यतः रेलगाड़ी से यात्रा करने के हकदार हैं, कार्य की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए विमान से यात्रा करने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

नियमों के अनुसार, डीन को यह प्राधिकार है कि वे किसी कर्मचारी को प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष का ख्याल रखते हुए उस श्रेणी साधन से उच्चतर श्रेणी साधन से यात्रा करने की अनुमति दे दें जिसके लिये वह हकदार हैं। इन दो व्यावसायिक कर्मचारियों के संबंध में, पूर्व स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर ली गई थी।

Establishment of Medical Research Centres in Rajasthan

2814. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erstwhile Rajasthan Government approached the Central Government for central assistance for the establishment of a medical research centre which was proposed to be set up by the Bangur Charitable Trust at Jaipur;

(b) whether the Rajasthan Government had accepted a donation of Rs. 25 lakhs collected by the said Charitable Trust;

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be given to it; and

(d) whether the relevant files pertaining to this project are not traceable at the moment and the whole project has been shelved?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, the State Government has agreed in principle to accept it.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to part (a), the question does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

2815. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या मई और जून, 1977 में उन्हे इस संबंध में किसी संसद् सदस्य का कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री ब्रज लाल वर्मा):(क) कतिपय मानदंडों के अनुसार शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उन्हे विभागीय उपडाकघर बनाया जाता है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक दो शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने की मंजूरी दी गई है। दूसरे प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ख) और (ग). कानपुर जिले में रूपा विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव एक संसद् सदस्य के जरिये मिला है। इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Pending telephone connections applications with Shahadara Telephone Exchange, Delhi

2816. SHRI NARMADA PRASAD RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for telephone connections pending at present with the Shahadara Telephone Exchange, Delhi under various categories and the registration number and date upto which the waiting list has been cleared;

(b) whether the position is 'current' in so far as the Shahadara East Exchange (Level 20) is concerned;

(c) whether a number of spare lines are available in Shahadara East Exchange; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to transfer certain areas like Navin Shahadara etc. at present falling under Shahadara Exchange to Shahadara East Exchange to enable the applicants obtain their connections out of the spare lines available in that Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA):

(a) The number of applications on the waiting list category-wise are as follows:—

| | OYT | General | Special |
|---|-----|---------|---------|
| Shahadara Exchange (Level 21) | 208 | 2334 | 610 |

The registration number and date upto which waiting list has been cleared are as under:—

| | OYT | General (Non-OYT) | Special (Non-OYT) |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Registration No. | SA/O/981 | SA/76 | SA/SP/14 |
| Date cleared upto | 14-8-73 | 9-7-64 | 1-2-66 |

(b) The position in Shahadara East exchange is not current. The waiting list cleared is shown as under:—

| | OYT | General (Non-OYT) | Special (Non-OYT) |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Registration No. | SHE/OYT/ G/129A | SHE/Non- OYT/G/R/ 327 | SHE/N. OYT/ S/B/12. |
| Cleared upto | 30-3-77 | 29-9-76 | 18-2-77 |

(c) No spare lines are available for normal allotment.

(d) Does not arise.

Révenue from Mining Royalty in Goa, Daman and Diu

2817. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the annual income to the Central Exchequer separately from Goa, Daman and Diu out of mining royalty and mining cess?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): During 1975-76 the total royalty realised on all minerals in Goa, Daman and Diu was Rs. 66.45 lakhs. Income from royalty under Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 does not accrue to the Central Exchequer but to the State Government.

2. No mining cess is being levied in Goa, Daman and Diu.

However, the only cess which is leviable is the welfare cess under the "Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare

Cess Act, 1961" administered by the Ministry of Labour. This cess is collected vide Section 2 and apportioned under Section 3 of the aforesaid Act for assisting the State Government and the employers in providing welfare facilities to the iron ore miners and their dependents. During 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 73,49,600/- was so allocated to Goa, Daman and Diu.

Revenue from Goa, Daman and Diu

2818. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the annual income to the Central Exchequer separately from Goa, Daman and Diu in respect of Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): The revenue from Postal and Telecom. services during the year 1976-77 in respect of Goa, Daman and Diu is given below:—

| | Postal Revenue | Telecom. (Telegraph & Telephone Revenue) |
|-----------------|----------------|--|
| Goa | ₹52,65,162 | 1,28,34,876 |
| Daman | 1,49,746 | 1,29,296 |
| Diu | 1,75,579 | 97,266 |

Average Expenditure on Patient in Medical Institutes and Government Hospitals

2819. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average amount spent per patient in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry and other Government Hospitals in Delhi; and

(b) if there is any difference, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Facilities to Patients in All India Institute of Medical Sciences

2820. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to All India Institute of Medical Sciences

for the last three years for its development and to provide facilities to the patients;

(b) the improvement, made to provide medicines and food and other facilities to the patients of lesser income group in the last two years; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to improve the facilities

ties to the lower income group patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The following grants were paid to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences including Dr. R. P. Centre during the last three years for its development and to meet day-to-day expenditure on the Institute:

Amount in lakhs of Rupees

| Year | Non-Plan | Plan | Total |
|---------------|----------|-------|--------|
| 1974-75 . . . | 340.42 | 30.31 | 370.73 |
| 1975-76 . . . | 378.13 | 29.47 | 407.60 |
| 1976-77 . . . | 393.51 | 44.50 | 438.01 |

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Use of Hindi in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, and Hospitals, Delhi

2821. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government asked to use only Hindi in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and other Hospitals in Delhi and replace all English boards with Hindi boards;

(b) whether Government are aware that one language system in National Institutes create problem for the non-Hindi speaking people; and

(c) whether Government will follow two language system in these National Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Two-language is already being followed in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and other National Institutes.

नावागढ़, घनबाद में डाकघर की इमारत

2822. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घनबाद जिला (बिहार) में नावागढ़ डाकघर की इमारत की छत फटी हुई है और बरसात में वहां से पानी चूता है और इमारत में काफी पानी जमा हो जाता है और वहां पंखों आदि की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है यद्यपि बिजली की लाइन वहां पर है और वास्तव में यह इमारत रहने अथवा कार्यालय के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस इमारत की मरम्मत करने का है और यह कार्य कब तक हो जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री ब्रजलाल वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). नावागढ़ डाकघर

की इमारत में पानी जमा नहीं होता है। वहाँ पखों की व्यवस्था की गयी है। इस इमारत की शीघ्र मरम्मत कराने के लिये कार्रवाई शुरू की जा चुकी है। आशा है की मरम्मत का काम दो महीनों में पूरा हो जायेगा। बिजली के पुराने तारों को बदलने के प्रश्न की भी जांच की जा रही है ;

Setting up of Telephone Industries

2823. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal for setting up new telephone industries at various other places in the country is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the places selected for the purpose;

(c) whether Shivpuri or Guna in Madhya Pradesh is one of the places selected for the purpose; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider Shivpuri or Guna for the setting up of the industry, there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final selection of locations has not been made.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This suggestion will be considered on merits in consultation with the State Government, along with the other proposed sites.

Understanding on Farakkā Issue

2824. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Circles are not happy on the understanding reached between India and Bangladesh on Farakkā issue; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any reaction in Shipping Circles to the understanding reached with the Bangladesh Government on the Farakkā issue.

भारत में समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति का प्रचार कर रही विदेशी सरकारें

2825. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी सरकारें भारत में अपने समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति का प्रचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन विदेशी सरकारों द्वारा भारत में कौन-कौन सी संस्थाएं चलायी जा रही है ; और

(ग) उन भारतीयों के नाम क्या हैं जो इन संस्थाओं के संरक्षक अथवा सदस्य हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) : जी हां ।

(ख) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनयिक प्रथा के अनुसार भारत स्थित विदेशी मिशनों के सूचना एवं सांस्कृतिक खंड इस देश में अपने सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम एवं अन्य कार्यकलाप चलाते हैं ।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद् निम्नलिखित विदेशी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों का प्रबंध करती है / सम्पर्क सूत्र का काम करती है । ये केन्द्र यू०के०, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य और सोवियत संघ के मिशनों द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं / सहायता दी जाती है :—

1. बंगलौर, भोपाल, लखनऊ, पुणे, पटना, रांची और त्रिवेन्द्रम, इन सात शहरों में ब्रिटिश पुस्तकालयों का प्रशासन ।

2. त्रिवेन्द्रम में सोवियत सांस्कृतिक सदन का प्रशासन ।

3. भारत में मैक्समूलर भवनों के लिये संपर्क-सूत्र का काम ।

इसके अतिरिक्त अलाइन्स फ्रेंकेस की भारत में आठ शाखाएं हैं जो यद्यपि भारतीय समितियों के रूप में पंजीकृत हैं परन्तु फ्रांस के राजदूतावास से सहायता प्राप्त करती हैं ।

(ग) उपरोक्त विदेशी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र अपने-अपने राजनयिक मिशनों द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं/सहायता प्राप्त करते हैं । चूंकि ये केन्द्र सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों के लिये हैं अतः अनेक भारतीय इन केन्द्रों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे पुस्तकालयों आदि का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और इस अर्थ में उन्हें भी इन संस्थाओं का सदस्य समझा जा सकता है । लेकिन अलाइन्स फ्रेंकेस की प्रबंध समितियों में भारतीय हैं क्योंकि ये भारतीय पंजीकृत समितियों के रूप में चलाई जाती हैं । इनके नाम सभा पटल पर रख गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—635/77]

नकली औषधि निर्माताओं को दंड

2826. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नकली औषधि निर्माताओं तथा नकली औषधि बेचने वाले केमिस्टों को कठोर दंड देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात का भी पता है कि नकली औषधियों के अतिरिक्त सौंदर्य प्रसाधन की वस्तुओं में भी मिलावट पाई जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस अधिनियम में संशोधन कर उचित व्यवस्था करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रसाधन सामग्री का निर्माण भी औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 के अधीन किया जाता है । औषधियों और प्रसाधन सामग्रियों की क्वालिटी पर कड़ा नियंत्रण रखने के लिये इस अधिनियम के कतिपय प्रावधानों में संशोधन करने का विचार है ।

Production of Sub-standard Drugs

2827. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain drug manufacturers in the country are still producing sub-standard drugs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the production and distribution of sub-standard drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). The manufacture of drugs is covered by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, as amended from time to time. The drugs manufactured are generally of standard quality. Central and State Drug Control Organisations keep a close watch over the quality of drugs manufactured and wherever samples do not conform to the specifications, corrective action including prosecution in the Courts of Law are launched.

Fencing of Indian Border with Pakistan

2828. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fencing of Indian border with Pakistan on Northern side has been completed;

(b) if so, total area in kilometres that has been completed; and

(c) the number of gates for exchange of traffic and their positions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) and (b). The Indo-Pakistan border is not a fenced border except for a few areas where the fencing is purely a localised arrangement. The demarcated portion of the boundary is marked by pillars.

(c) The points on the border open to traffic in terms of the Indo-Pakistan Visa Agreement of 1974 are: Attari (India) Wagah (Pakistan), and Munabao (India)—Khokrapar Pakistan).

एस० टी० डी० पद्धति से खुर्जा को दिल्ली के साथ जोड़ना

2829. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खुर्जा को एस० टी० डी० द्वारा दिल्ली के साथ जोड़ने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जायेगी ?

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले पर विचार करने का है और इस बारे में तुरन्त निर्णय करने का है ;

(घ) क्या खुर्जा एक औद्योगिक नगर है और इसको एस० टी० डी० द्वारा दिल्ली से मिलाने से इसकी व्यापार गतिविधियों में वृद्धि होगी, और

(ङ) पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश के किन नगरों को एस० टी० डी० द्वारा जोड़ा जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री राज लाल वर्मा) :

(क) खुर्जा को उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग के जलिये दिल्ली से जोड़ने की इस समय कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) खुर्जा में इस समय एक मनुअल काम कर रहा है । जब इस एक्सचेंज को आटोमैटिक बना दिया जायेगा उसके बाद ही उसे दिल्ली के साथ उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग के जरिए जोड़ने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायगा ।

(घ) खुर्जा में कुछ छोटे उद्योग है और आम तौर पर यह आशा की जाती है कि उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा से कारोबार बढ़ाने में सहायता मिलेगी लेकिन इस समय टेलीफोन ट्रैफिक इतना कम है कि खुर्जा को दिल्ली के साथ उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग से जोड़ने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता ।

(ङ) उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग जाल में निम्नलिखित नगरों को जोड़ दिये जाने की संभावना है :-

1—मुरादाबाद

2—बरेली

Shifting of H.S.L. Headquarter from Ranchi

2830. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to shift the Headquarter of the Hindustan Steel Limited from Ranchi;

(b) whether it has created a great resentment among the people and Bihar Government have expressed the same in their cabinet decision dated 7-2-77; and

(c) if so, whether it is mooted to revise this decision of shifting the Headquarter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (c) Government have not taken any decision as such to shift the headquarters of Hindustan Steel Limited from Ranchi. However, the previous Government had taken a decision to restructure Hindustan Steel Limited, which involved the conversion of three of its units into three new companies and the transfer of some other units to certain existing companies, leaving only one unit (Durgapur Steel Plant) as residual Hindustan Steel Limited, with headquarters at Durgapur. However, the entire question of restructuring of Hindustan Steel Limited is being re-examined de novo.

(b) Government are not aware of the reported decision date 7-2-77 of the Government of Bihar or of any great resentment among the people of Bihar, though some representations against the restructuring of Hindustan Steel Limited have been received.

H.S.L. Stockyard at Jaipur

2831. **SHRI R. D. GATTANI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Steel and M/s. Indian Iron are paying an amount of about Rs. 50,000 per month as ground rent to M/s. Man Industries Pvt. Ltd. for their stockyard at Jaipur;

(b) whether this rent is not excessive for an open patch of land without any buildings on it;

(c) whether the land to the above mentioned Man Industries had been allotted by the then Jaipur State Government at a concessional and nominal rate for the purposes of running industry; and

(d) steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Indian Iron & Steel Company does not have a stockyard at Jaipur. The rent paid by Hindustan Steel Limited to M/s. Man Industrial Corporation for the plot of land measuring 9.22 acres for their stockyard at Jaipur is Rs. 13830 per month.

(b) The rent is not considered excessive in view of the developed nature of the land and the other facilities available.

(c) It is learnt that M/s. Man Industrial Corporation took over this land from Juharmal Sarupchand, a proprietary concern which purchased the land from the then State of Jaipur prior to 1947.

(d) Suitable alternative sites are being explored with other Government agencies including State Small Scale Industries Corporation.

Manufacture of Measles Vaccine in India

2832. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that according to a World Health Organisation report measles tops the list of killer diseases for infants;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to manufacture the measles vaccine in India; and

(c) whether the WHO report has once again highlighted the need for a measles vaccine plant in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes, Measles is considered to be one of the major killer diseases in children in African countries but not in Asia.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Indians living in U. K.

2833. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Indians in U.K. are far from satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter by the Government to have a proper understanding in order to safeguard the interests of Indians there?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) By and large Indians living in the U.K. are able to live and work in peace and without serious disability. Some of them may encounter certain prejudices such as discrimination on the basis of colour or difficulties in bringing their dependents into the country but it would not be correct to make a sweeping generalisation by describing their condition as "far from satisfactory".

(b) The Government of India keeps a close watch on the welfare of Indian citizens residing in the U.K. and takes appropriate action whenever necessary to try and safeguard their interests to the extent possible.

डाकघरों में चोरी और लूट की घटनाएँ

2834. श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष डाकघरों में चोरी और लूट की घटनाएँ घटी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त डाकघरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें लूट और चोरी की घटनाएँ घटी और कितनी कीमत का माल चोरी गया अथवा लूटा गया ? और

(ग) उक्त घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री ब्रज लाल वर्मा) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे शीघ्र ही लोकसभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

भारत में काम कर रहे अमरीका और रूस के सांस्कृतिक संगठन

2835. श्री हुकूम देव नारायण यादव : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका और रूस के अनेक सांस्कृतिक संगठन भारत में कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे कौन कौन से हैं और वे जो खर्चा करते हैं वह किन साधनों से पूरा होता है तथा क्या वर्तमान मंत्रिमंडल के किसी सदस्य का उन संगठनों के साथ कभी कोई संबंध रहा है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) और (ख). अमरीका और सोवियत संघ दोनों देशों के उनके भारत स्थिति राजनयिक एवं कौंसली मिशनो से संबद्ध अपने अपने सांस्कृतिक खंड हैं जिनके खर्च की व्यवस्था पूर्णतः उनकी अपनी-अपनी सरकारें करती हैं। सोवियत संघ का एक सोवियत सांस्कृतिक सदन (हाउस आफ सोवियत कल्चर) त्रिवेन्द्रम में भी है। उक्त शहर में चूकि कोई सोवियत कौंसली कार्यालय नहीं है, इसलिये, सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, उक्त सोवियत सांस्कृतिक सदन का प्रबंध भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद् द्वारा किया जाता है। इसके कार्य कलापों के लिये धन की व्यवस्था नई दिल्ली स्थित सोवियत राजदूतावास करता है।

जहाँ तक विदेश मंत्रालय को ज्ञात है वर्तमान मंत्रिमंडल के किसी भी सदस्य का त्रिवेन्द्रम स्थिति सोवियत सांस्कृतिक सदन से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

Beds in Delhi Hospitals

2836. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of beds available in Government hospitals in Delhi;

(b) are Government aware of the fact that there is a great shortage of beds in Delhi hospitals and particularly for T.B. patients;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to increase the number of beds and provide more facilities to the patients in Delhi in the next three years; and

(d) the details of new hospitals or dispensaries including Ayurvedic and Unani to be opened in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Total number of beds available in the Union Territory of Delhi are 11050.

(b) There is no shortage of beds in Delhi Hospitals as the bed population ratio in Delhi is 2.6 beds per 1000 population as against the recommended national average of 1 bed per thousand population. Total number of T.B. beds available in Delhi Institutions are—1539 which is also considered adequate.

(c) and (d). In order to maintain the present bed population ratio during the 5th Five Year Plan, there is a proposal for addition of 2500 beds—500 beds in Shahadara, 500 beds in Hari Nagar, 500 beds in the existing hospitals to make up for the deficiency and 1000 beds for new resettlement colonies.

Strikes, Gheraos, Lock-Outs and Retrenchments

2837. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes in each State in the last 4 months and the

total estimated loss of production during the strike period;

(b) the total number of cases of gheraos of the management during this period;

(c) the total number of lock-outs and the number of labourers retrenched during this period;

(d) what steps Government propose to take to maintain good relations between the management and the labour; and

(e) the details of such steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) A statement containing provisional information from January to April, 1977 is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-636/77].

(b) Requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Sabha in due course.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-636/77].

(d) and (e). The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through in formal mediation, conciliation adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Government are watching the situation and wherever necessary intervening in disputes with a view to promoting settlement. The Government are also proposing to make changes in the law relating to industrial relations and for this purpose are setting up shortly a tripartite Committee, which is to report in a period of two months. The report of the Committee will enable Government to bring forward the necessary legislation on the subject.

Increase in Rates of Postal Stationery and Telephones

2838. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how much rate, rent and security was raised for the telephones in the last three years;

(b) the details year-wise;

(c) the details of increase of rates of postcard, envelopes etc. in the last three years;

(d) total number of waiting list in each city with a population of more than 3 lakhs; and

(e) what is the programme for providing more telephone connections in Delhi in the next 2 years and when the waiting list in Delhi will be over?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA):

(a) and (b). A statement showing the revision of rates, rental and security for telephones for the last 3 years is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-637/77].

(c) A statement showing details of increase of rate of postcards, envelopes etc. is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-637/77].

(d) A statement showing the waiting list for telephone connections in cities having population of more than 3 lakhs is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-637/77].

(e) It is expected that 20,000 new telephone connections would be provided in 1977-78 and 32,000 in 1978-79.

The waiting list on 1-4-77 was 41,702 and it is expected to be met in the next two years except for a few areas.

Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

2839. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss due to the disruption in power supply to the Bharat Gold Mines Limited; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) There was no cut on 25HZ power supply which is used for mining operations at Bharat Gold Mines Limited, in 1976-77 and hence there was no loss of gold production during that year. However, due to cut in 50HZ power supply used for workshops, there was loss of 7,000 machine hours in 1976-77 which in terms of money value was about Rs. 5.50 lakhs. Due to power failure in 25HZ supply on 3rd and 4th May, 1977, there was loss of about a day's gold production of the order of about Rs. 3.70 lakhs in terms of money value.

(b) To overcome the power supply problems, the company has installed a Motor Generator Set in February, 1977 for conversion of 25HZ power to 50HZ power.

Educated Unemployed

2840. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of educated unemployed is becoming serious day by day in view of the rapid expansion of education;

(b) if so, the number of educated unemployed (Matriculates and above) registered in employment exchanges during 1974 and 1975, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The number of educated job seekers (Matriculates and above) on the live registers of Employment Exchanges has been showing a rising trend. A statement showing the number of educated job seekers (Matriculates and above) on the live registers of Employment Exchanges, State-wise, as on 31st December, 1974 and 1975 is attached.

(c) Government propose to follow an employment-oriented strategy in which primacy will be given to the development of agriculture, agro-industries, small and cottage industries, especially in rural areas, which will benefit both the educated and uneducated unemployed. The 6th Five Year Plan is also proposed to be formulated with a 'high' employment content in order to tackle the problem of unemployment both among the educated as well as uneducated persons.

Statement

Statement showing the number of educated job-seekers (Matriculates and above) on the live register of Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory as on 31st December 1974 and 1975

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | No. of educated job-seekers (Matriculates and above) on the live register | |
|---------|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| | | As on 31-12-1974 | As on 31-12-1975 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| STATES | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2,83,598 | 3,30,871 |
| 2 | Assam | 51,937 | 85,181 |
| 3 | Bihar | 4,29,411 | 5,10,288 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 1,51,511 | 1,72,517 |
| 5 | Haryana | 1,16,425 | 1,32,122 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 30,207 | 33,461 |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir | 11,803 | 17,081 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 1,97,402 | 2,09,291 |
| 9 | Kerala | 3,17,087 | 3,62,010 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 1,81,480 | 1,98,413 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 3,79,602 | 4,27,803 |
| 12 | Manipur | 9,131 | 15,832 |
| 13 | Meghalaya | 3,484 | 4,268 |
| 14 | Nagaland | * | ** |
| 15 | Orissa | 97,858 | 1,19,337 |
| 16 | Punjab | 1,20,929 | 1,66,200 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|
| 17 Rajasthan | | 1,16,567 | 1,35,788 |
| 18 Sikkim | | @ | * |
| 19 Tamilnadu | | 3,33,183 | 3,55,749 |
| 20 Tripura | | 23,343 | 25,398 |
| 21 Uttar Pradesh | | 4,00,701 | 4,75,358 |
| 22 West Bengal | | 7,65,627 | 8,32,522 |
| UNION TERRITORIES | | | |
| 1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands | | * | 1,188 |
| 2 Arunachal Pradesh | | * | * |
| 3 Chandigarh | | 13,862 | 20,386 |
| 4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli | | * | * |
| 5 Delhi | | 1,20,889 | 1,52,542 |
| 6 Goa, Daman & Diu | | 12,330 | 14,685 |
| 7 Lakshadweep | | 555 | 694 |
| 8 Mizoram | | 284 | 450 |
| 9 Pondicherry | | 5,528 | 5,791 |
| ALL INDIA TOTAL | | 41,74,734 | 48,05,226 |

NOTE : 1. *No employment exchange was functioning in these States/Union Territories.

**The two employment exchanges in Nagaland had not started registration work.

@Sikkim had not become a part of the Indian Union at the end of 1974.

Racket in Payment of Compensation to Coal Mine Workers

2841. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that a lucrative racket in the payment of compensation to coal mine workers under Workmen's Compensation Act is active in collieries of Dhanbad-Asansol-Raniganj belt; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No such complaint has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Branch Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Rural Areas

2842. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any economic consideration in opening Branch Post Offices and Public Call Offices in rural areas; and

(b) if so, whether this is relaxed in case of drought prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA):

(a) Postal.

Yes, Sir. In case of normal rural areas, the proposed post office should have a minimum income of 25 per cent of the estimated cost. In case of very backward areas declared as such, the minimum guaranteed income should be 15 per cent and in case of hilly areas 10 per cent of the estimated cost.

Telecom.

Normally telephone facility is provided at a place having a post office if the proposal is financially viable. In order to extend this facility to undeveloped areas, a liberal policy is followed for providing telephone facilities at the following categories of stations irrespective of the revenue earned and loss sustained:—

(1) District Headquarters.

(2) Sub Divisional headquarters.

(3) Tehsil headquarters.

(4) Sub Tehsil headquarters.

(5) Block headquarters.

(6) Places having a population exceeding 10,000.

In the following categories of stations, the telephone facility is provided if the annual revenue is at least 25 per cent of the Annual Recurring Expenditure (ARE):—

(1) Places beyond 40 Kms. from a working telephone exchange.

(2) Places having population of 5,000 situated within 12.5 Kms. of an existing exchange.

(3) Tourist/pilgrim centres.

(4) Agricultural/irrigation and power project sites/townships.

In the above four categories of stations the condition of minimum

revenue is further relaxed to 15 per cent of the ARE in the case of backward areas, and 10 per cent of ARE in the case of hilly areas. For both hilly and backward areas, the population limit is also relaxed to 2,500.

If a place does not fall under any of the above categories and the scheme to provide a Public Call Office at the place is showing a loss, the facility can be provided on rent and guarantee basis provided some interested party is willing to indemnify the loss to the Department.

(b) Postal

There are relaxations for drought prone areas which fall in very backward or hilly areas.

Telecom.

No, Sir. There is no relaxation for opening Public Call Office in drought prone areas.

Establishing a Directorate for Homoeopathy

2843. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Health Council recommended to establish a separate Directorate for Homoeopathy and to appoint technical people as Directors in the States;

(b) if so, whether its recommendation is implemented; and

(c) whether there is a separate budget allocation for Homoeopathy in the States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes, the joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Planning Council held in April, 1976 *inter-alia* recommended that the State Government should appoint qualified Homoeopaths as Directors of Homoeopathy, for looking after matters relating to deve-

lopment of Homoeopathy, including educational institution and its utilisation in medical care and Family Planning programme on extensive basis.

(b) So far, the Governments of Kerala and West Bengal have appointed Directors of Homoeopathy and the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have appointed Deputy Directors of Homoeopathy.

(c) Only some states e.g. Kerala have separate budget allocation for Homoeopathy.

Provision for Maternity Leave etc.

2844. SHRI MUKUNDA MONDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions for maternity and medical leave for Ph.D. students who are employed in various Government and semi-Government research schemes at All India Institute of Medical Sciences; and

(b) whether there is no provision for maternity leave for women students who may work in a project for five years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) There is no provision for maternity leave for women students registered for any of the post-graduate course including the Ph.D. Course at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(b) Leave rules for scientists who are not Ph.D. students vary from agency to agency funding the project. The I.C.M.R. Research Fellows are not entitled to any maternity or sick leave benefit. The C.S.I.R. leave rules provide for payment of half of the Fellowship to married women for absence upto 3 months on ground of maternity.

Misuse of Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act

2845. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: SHRI ANANT DAVE: SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VEGHELA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of public misuse of the provisions of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act have come to the notice of Government, if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that the number of people seeking the test to determine the sex of a baby during pregnancy, discovered by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is quite large and is increasing day by day;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that they are going for this test simply for the prevention of the birth of a daughter which is considered to be a liability; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to make suitable amendments in the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

Some instances have come to the notice of the Government where pregnant women having come to know of the sex of their child by a pre-natal sex test, have requested abortion with the ulterior motive of preventing the birth of a female child.

(b) All-India Institute of Medical Sciences performed in all 224 tests for determination of sex. They have since stopped performing pre-natal sex determination test freely and have restricted its use only in indicated cases of sex-linked genetic dis-orders.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) There is no provision in the M.T.P. Act which allows termination

of pregnancy on the basis of sex. As such the amendment of the Act is not considered necessary to stop the misuse of the test. However, Government have already issued instructions to strictly limit the use of pre-natal sex determination test only for medical indications and for no other purpose

Deaths of Children due to Diseases

2846. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA JOARDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that an estimated five million children in the developing countries die every year because of six main diseases; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Government have not come across any such report. However, it is a well known fact that child mortality due to diseases in the developing countries is high. In India major causes of mortality among children are childhood diseases like diptheria, tetanus besides diarrhoea, dysentery and malnutrition. To prevent these diseases several measures such as Immunization Programme, Supplementary Feeding Programme, Drinking Water Supply Programme etc. have been started.

क्षय रोग के अस्पतालों का खोला जाना

2847. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में क्षय रोगियों की संख्या में प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय उनकी राज्यवार, संख्या कितनी है और उन अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें

रोगियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) क्या देश को क्षय रोग से मुक्त करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का, विचार चालू वर्ष में कुछ नए क्षय रोग अस्पताल खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो उनका राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण): (क) और (ख) . इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है जिससे यह पता चल सके कि देश में क्षय रोगियों की प्रचलित दर में हर वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है। जिन क्षय रोग अस्पतालों, संस्थानों में क्षय रोग पलंग हैं, उनकी संख्या का एक विवरण (राज्यवार) सभा पटल पर रखा है।

(ग) जी हां, राज्य योजना क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में 660 पलंग लगाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है और राज्यों को तदनुसार सलाह दे दी गई है। इन पलंगों का राज्यवार व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

क्रम सं० राज्य / संघ शासित उन क्षय रोग क्षेत्र का नाम रोग पलंगों संस्थानों/ की संख्या अस्पतालों की संख्या जिनमें क्षय रोग पलंग लगे हुए हैं।

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------|---|----|------|
| 1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश | . | 25 | 2927 |
| 2. असम | . | 28 | 799 |
| 3. बिहार | . | 45 | 1714 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------------------|---|-----|-------|
| 4. गुजरात | . | 42 | 2886 |
| 5. हरियाणा | . | 10 | 252 |
| 6. हिमाचल प्रदेश | . | 10 | 679 |
| 7. जम्मू और कश्मीर | . | 5 | 695 |
| 8. केरल | . | 39 | 2161 |
| 9. मध्य प्रदेश | . | 49 | 1710 |
| 10. महाराष्ट्र | . | 60 | 7034 |
| 11. कर्नाटक | . | 39 | 2858 |
| 12. उड़ीसा | . | 26 | 730 |
| 13. पंजाब | . | 16 | 1027 |
| 14. राजस्थान | . | 32 | 1615 |
| 15. तमिलनाडु | . | 51 | 3558 |
| 16. उत्तर प्रदेश | . | 8 | 3212 |
| 17. पश्चिमी बंगाल | . | 68 | 5786 |
| 18. दिल्ली | . | 6 | 1539 |
| 19. नागालैंड | . | 2 | 100 |
| 20. मेघालय | . | 6 | 303 |
| 21. मणिपुर | . | 1 | 100 |
| 22. पांडिचेरी | . | 3 | 169 |
| 23. त्रिपुरा | . | 1 | 50 |
| 24. गोवा दमन और दीप | . | 3 | 251 |
| 25. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह | . | 2 | 62 |
| 26. अरुणाचल प्रदेश | . | 15 | 182 |
| 27. चंडीगढ़ | . | 1 | 10 |
| 28. दादर और नागर हवेली | . | — | — |
| 29. लक्षद्वीप | . | — | — |
| 30. मिजोरम | . | 1 | 30 |
| 31. सिक्किम | . | 4 | 62 |
| जोड़ | | 598 | 42501 |

विवरण—II

| क्रम सं० | राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम | जय रोब पलकों की संख्या |
|----------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 50 |
| 2. | असम | — |
| 3. | बिहार | 50 |
| 4. | गुजरात | 50 |
| 5. | हरियाणा | 20 |
| 6. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 10 |
| 7. | जम्मू और कश्मीर | — |
| 8. | केरल | 20 |
| 9. | महाराष्ट्र | — |
| 10. | मध्य प्रदेश | 50 |
| 11. | कर्नाटक | 50 |
| 12. | मेघालय | 10 |
| 13. | मणिपुर | 10 |
| 14. | नागालैंड | 20 |
| 15. | उड़ीसा | 25 |
| 16. | पंजाब | 50 |
| 17. | राजस्थान | 50 |
| 18. | तमिलनाडु | 20 |
| 19. | त्रिपुरा | 10 |
| 20. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 50 |
| 21. | पश्चिमी बंगाल | 25 |
| 22. | अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 5 |
| 23. | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 20 |
| 24. | चंडीगढ़ | 10 |
| 25. | दादर और नागर हवेली | 5 |
| 26. | दिल्ली | 20 |
| 27. | गोवा, दमन और दीप | 10 |
| 28. | लक्षद्वीप | 5 |
| 29. | मिजोरम | 5 |
| 30. | पांडिचेरी | 10 |
| जोड़ | | 660 |

Charging Money for preparing Slips in Hospitals and Dispensaries

2848. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are hospitals and dispensaries which are charging some 25 paise or 50 paise per slip (prescriptions) from the patients; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to exempt it in view of the poverty in India where medical facilities are not available to the poor people in the remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No Central Government hospitals and dispensaries impose any charge on the patients for prescription slips.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Equal Wage for Equal Work to Women and Men

2849. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how far the States have implemented the Ordinance regarding equal wage for equal work to women and men; and

(b) whether Government of Assam have implemented it for the women workers in the tea gardens of the State?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, which replaced the Equal Remuneration Ordinance of 1975 has so far been extended to 18 industries/employments. It is proposed to extend the coverage to other employments in a phased manner.

Central Government have also notified most of the concerned employ-

ments under the Equal Remuneration Act to enable the appropriate Government to set up Advisory Committees. Advisory Committees set up by the State Governments/Union Territories are mentioned in the Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-638/77]

The Government of India, the State Governments and Union Territories have also appointed authorities for hearing and deciding claims and complaints, Appellate Authorities for hearing and deciding appeals and Inspectors for the purpose of making investigations. The authorities appointed by the State Governments, Union Territories are given in the Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-638/77].

(b) Information is awaited from the State Government of Assam, who have been addressed in the matter.

Shortage of Stores in North Eastern Circle

2850. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of stores for the installation of Public Call Offices and Call Offices and telephone exchanges in the North-Eastern Circle; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to augment the supply of stores?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No, madam. The stores required for development of telecommunication facilities as per plan, are procured and distributed to various units which includes North-Eastern Circle. No specific shortfalls are anticipated as far as 1977-78 plans for North-Eastern Circle is concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

**डाक-तार विभाग, धनबाद को भूमि का
आवंटन**

2851. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड
ने बोकारो स्टील सिटी (धनबाद) में
डाक-तार विभाग को लगभग सात वर्ष
पूर्व नौ एकड़ भूमि मकानों के निर्माण
के लिए आवंटित की थी लेकिन वहां
अभी तक मकानों का निर्माण नहीं हो
रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त भूमि पर
कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण
कब तक किया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री ब्रज लाल वर्मा) :

(क) बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड स्टाफ
क्वार्टरों के लिए निर्माण के लिए वर्ष
1971 में डाकतार विभाग को पट्टे
पर उपयुक्त भूमि अलाट करने के लिए
सहमत हो गई थी। भूमि के हस्तांतरण
और किस्त की अदायगी की कार्रवाई
हो रही थी कि वित्तीय कठिनाई
के कारण स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण और
उनके लिए भूमि खरीदने पर प्रतिबन्ध
लगा दिया गया। यह प्रतिबन्ध जनवरी
* 1976 में हटाया गया है और 8.89 एकड़
भूमि का कब्जा जुलाई, 1976 में ले लिया
गया है। 200 स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण
की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और उनका
निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र ही चालू हो जाएगा।

(ख) आशा है कि इन क्वार्टरों का
निर्माण कार्य वर्ष 1979/80 तक पूरा
हो जाएगा।

**जिलों में परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की
स्थापना करना**

2852. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिलावट के बढ़ते हुए
मामलों को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार
प्रत्येक जिले में परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं
स्थापित करने का है ताकि दुकानदार और
उपभोक्ता जांच के बाद वस्तुएं ले सकें।
और

(ख) क्या सरकार स्वास्थ्य के प्रश्न
को देखते हुए इस बारे में अनिवार्य
व्यवस्था करने के लिए अविलम्ब ध्यान
देगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राज नारायण) : (क) और (ख) .
यह सही नहीं है कि मिलावट के मामलों
में वृद्धि हो रही है। प्रत्येक जिले में
परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं खोलने का कोई
प्रस्ताव नहीं है। वैसे, भारत सरकार
राज्य सरकारों को मिली जुली खाद्य
और औषधि प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करने
तथा वर्तमान सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने के
लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दे रही है।

चित्तौड़ में रेल डाक सेवा के कर्मचारियों के
लिये विश्राम गृह

2853. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चित्तौड़ (राजस्थान) में
रेल डाक सेवा कर्मचारियों के लिए जो
विश्राम गृह बना हुआ है, उसके मार्ग
में रेलवे साइडिंग होने से हमेशा दुर्घटना
होने का खतरा बना रहता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री ब्रज लाल वर्मा) :

(क) रेल डाक सेवा का विश्राम गृह चित्तोड़ के विखंडित रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर एक इमारत में हैं और वहां रेलवे लाइन को पार करके पहुंचा जा सकता है।

(ख) रेल प्राधिकारियों से कहा गया है कि वे रेल डाक सेवा विश्राम गृह और रेल डाक सेवा के दूसरे कार्यालयों के लिए मुख्य प्लेटफार्म पर एक इमारत बनवाएं। रेल डाक सेवा विश्राम गृह के लिए किराए पर उचित स्थान प्राप्त करने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में कुप्रबन्ध और दवाइयों की कमी

2854. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी के अधिकतर सरकारी अस्पतालों में अव्यवस्था है तथा आवश्यक दवाइयों की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) क्या आपात विभाग के अधिकांश कर्मचारी रोगियों तथा उनके सम्बन्धियों के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार करते हैं तथा उन्हें तरह तरह से तंग करते हैं।

(ग) क्या अधिकतर अस्पतालों में बाडों तथा अन्य स्थानों पर गन्दगी फैली रहती है तथा उन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कोई कदम उठाने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं।

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पतालों में सभी अनिवार्य औषधियां उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) इस संबंध में कोई विशेष शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) जी नहीं। बाडों को साफ रखा जा रहा है और सफाई कर्मचारियों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में शौचालयों की स्थिति

2855. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी के अधिकांश अस्पतालों में सार्वजनिक शौचालयों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ;

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान के नगरों को सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था से जोड़ा जाना

2856. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय राजस्थान के प्रमुख शहर जैसे उदयपुर, कोटा आदि को सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की प्रणाली से जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है, ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृज लाल वर्मा) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) जयपुर में 2,000 लाइनों का एक ट्रंक आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज लगाया जाना है। इस ट्रंक आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज से राजस्थान के निम्नलिखित शहर जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है :—

- (1) जोधपुर
- (2) अलवर
- (3) उदयपुर
- (4) कोटा
- (5) अजमेर
- (6) बीकानेर
- (7) जयपुर

इन एक्सचेंज के चालू हो जाने पर इन स्थानों पर और अन्य स्थानों के बीच 'इंटर डायलिंग' सुविधा उत्तरोत्तर दे दी जाएगी।

Grant In-Aid to Srikrishna Ayurvedic Cancer Institute and Moolchand Hospital

2857. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Srikrishna Ayurvedic Cancer Institute at Kurukshetra is facing acute financial crisis leading to closure of the Institute very soon;

(b) whether Government had considered giving financial assistance as requested by Dr. K. Krishna, Director of the Institute; and

(c) whether Union Health Ministry has assured sufficient Grant-in-Aid to the Srikrishna Ayurvedic Cancer Institute, and the Moolchand Hospital New Delhi for starting a Ten-Bed Cancer Ward?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Srikrishna Ayurvedic Cancer Institute, Kurukshetra has approached the Government with a request for financial assistance for research and treatment in Cancer.

(b) and (c). This would depend *inter-alia* on the project of the Institute being found suitable by a Technical Committee proposed to be set up by the Government, as well as the availability of funds for this purpose.

Ban on use of Saccharin

2858. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the imposition of restrictions on the use of Saccharin in food-stuffs in India; and

(b) if so, on what lines and to what extent the ban will be imposed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, there is already restriction on the use of saccharin in foods except in carbonated waters. Steps are being taken to ban its use even in carbonated water.

Loss incurred by E.P.F. Scheme and P.F. Outstanding against Employees

2859. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Scheme has incurred heavy losses and if so, the amount of loss as on 31st March, 1977;

(b) in how many instances the penalties imposed on employers for late payment of provident fund were waived by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner or by Regional Authority;

(c) the total amount of arrears of provident fund contribution from employers as on 31st March, 1977; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to prevent the misuse of the Provident Fund Act?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): The Employees Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) No losses have been incurred by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. In cases where employers default in making timely payment of statutory dues damages are levied on them according to an escalating scale the maximum whereof is 100 per cent i.e., equal to the amount in arrears.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) As on the 31st March, 1977, an amount of Rs. 18.27 crores (approximately) as arrears of Provident Fund Contributions was due from unemptied establishments.

(d) Action has been taken by the Provident Fund authorities against the defaulting employers under section 8 (recovery of dues as arrears of land revenue), and sections 14, 14A, 14AA, (prosecutions) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Additionally, prosecutions under sections 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code (breach of trust and criminal misappropriation) are instituted by them where the employers deduct employees' share of the provident fund from the employees' wages but do not remit the same to the Provident Fund. The Courts are approached under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code for binding the defaulting employers for good behaviour.

1279 LS—8.

Reinstatement of Doctors of Delhi Hospitals

2860. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of the 11 Irwin Hospital's doctors and one each from Lady Hardinge and Willingdon Hospital who were office-bearers and active members of the Federation of Junior Doctors Association of Delhi, had been terminated following a decision taken by Mrs. Indira Gandhi Cabinet on May 4, 1974; and

(b) if so, whether Government have reinstated all the doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The services of 13 junior doctors belonging to the Maulana Azad Medical College, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Willingdon Hospital and the Irwin Hospital were terminated or the teaching and training facilities provided to some of the post-graduate students amongst them were withdrawn by the concerned Institution/hospital in connection with their role as ring-leaders of the Gherao of Dr. Padmavati, the then Director-Principal of Maulana Azad Medical College and Hospital complex and assault on Dr. S. K. Sandhu during the year 1974.

(b) The court cases against these doctors have been recently withdrawn by the Delhi Administration. The doctors whose services were terminated will be reinstated as and when they apply.

टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति

2861. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बदीरिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन

1. सलाहकार समितियों की संख्या कितनी थी तथा उनके सदस्यों के क्या नाम थे ;

(ख) उक्त समितियों का गठन कब किया गया था और उनका कार्यकाल कितना था ; और

(ग) उक्त समितियों में सदस्य मनोनीत करने की क्या कसौटी है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री ब्रज लाल वर्मा) :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों में 87 और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में 4 टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियां काम कर रही थी। इन समितियों के सदस्यों के नाम एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं और उन्हें सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

(ख) इन समितियों का गठन जून, 1972 से आगे विभिन्न तारीखों में किया गया था जिनकी सामान्य कार्यवाधि दो वर्ष थी।

(ग) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के सदस्य के रूप में काम करने वाला व्यक्ति उसी स्थान का और सामान्यतया उसी स्थान पर रहने वाला होना चाहिए, जहां वह समिति कार्य करती हो। टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों में राज्य प्रशासन, राज्य विधान मंडल और स्थानीय नगर निगम निगर निकाय का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए नामांकन यही संगठन करते हैं। संसद सदस्यों के नामांकन संसदीय कार्य विभाग से प्राप्त होते हैं। अन्य हितों के बारे में संबंधित दूरसंचार सर्किलों टेलीफोन जिलों के अध्यक्ष विभिन्न संघों संगठनों आदि से, जो निर्दिष्ट हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, नामों की सिफारिश करने का अनुरोध करते हैं। टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति में सदस्यों की नियुक्ति के लिए सरकार इन नामों तथा सीधे प्राप्त हुए नामों पर विचार करती है।

Utilisation of Satellite for Communication

2862. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to utilise the satellite for speedy communication;

(b) whether the use of satellite has been made in this respect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) to (c). India has been utilising the INTELSAT Satellite positioned over the Indian Ocean for handling external telecommunications for over the last six years. India is now directly linked via satellite with 17 countries, namely, Australia, Bahrain, Bangla Desh, Dubai, East Africa, France, Hong Kong, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malayasia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Spain, Thailand and U.K. Besides, a number of other countries are connected via satellite by through-put circuits handling 99 per cent of external telephone, 95 per cent of telex and 75 per cent of telegraph traffic.

As far as the use of geo-stationary satellites for domestic communication is concerned, establishment of an operational system, namely, the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System is under consideration.

Currently, the Franco-German Sympathie satellite is being utilised jointly by Indian Space Research Organisation and Posts and Telegraphs Department for experiment in domestic communications. This experiment (STEP), which began on 1st June, 1977, is expected to be completed sometime in mid-1979. Experiments in the following areas are proposed to be carried out—

(a) Remote area communication.

(b) Emergency Communication.

(c) Multiple Sound Transmission along with T.V.

(d) Multiple Access with satellite.

(e) Integration of satellite service into trunk automatic telephone network.

Linking of Janta Health Scheme with Insurance Policy

2863. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link the Janta Health Scheme with Insurance Policy;

(b) if so, whether the insurance premium will be increased for provision of medical aid; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Steps taken to reduce number of Man-days Lost

2864. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to reduce the number of man-days lost in industries so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): 1. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States continues to make efforts to minimise work stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration, as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

2. The issue is under constant examination of the Government and all

efforts are being made to improve industrial climate in the country. The Government is also considering the introduction of a comprehensive labour law on industrial relations in the country and for this purpose the Government is setting up shortly a tripartite Committee which is to report in a period of two months. The report of the Committee will enable the Government to bring forward the necessary legislation on the subject.

खनिज निक्षेपों के लिए वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण

2866. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में तथा विशेषकर बिहार के सभी जिलों में खनिज निक्षेपों का सर्वेक्षण नवीनतम वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ; और

(ग) क्या अमरीका भू-उपग्रह 1 और 2 उसी प्रकार के सर्वेक्षण कार्य करने के लिए सबसे अधिक सक्षम हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन के जरिए सर्वेक्षण कराने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) देश में खनिज भंडारों का सर्वेक्षण और खोज का काम भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण द्वारा लगातार किया जाता है तथा ये खोज कार्य बिहार सहित देश के विभिन्न भागों में नवीनतम तकनीकों अपना कर किए जाते हैं ?

(ख) इन सर्वेक्षणों के फलस्वरूप देश के विभिन्न इलाकों में कोयला, लौह अयस्क, मैंगनीज, बौक्साइट, क्रोमाइट, चूना-पत्थर, आधार धातु, अयस्क, स्वर्ण, टिन अयस्क आदि के खनिज भंडारों को खोज लिया गया है। बिहार

में पाए गए महत्वपूर्ण खनिज भंडारों में कोयला, लोह अयस्क, मैंगनीज, बाक्साइट, आधार धातु, अभ्रक और चूना-पत्थर के भंडार शामिल हैं।

(ग) लैंड सैट 1 और 2 नामक अमेरिकी उपग्रहों ई० आर० टी० एस० ए० और बी० अपने निकटतम परिपथ में लगभग 900 कि० मी० की ऊंचाई से भू-विन्यास के सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण की क्षमता (वैमाना : 1 : 1,000,000 तथा बिम्ब आकार लगभग 80 मीटर) सीमित है। देश में बिहार व कुछ अन्य स्थानों के लिए लैंड सैट 1 और 2 बिम्ब भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण को प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनका खनिज समन्वेषण सहित अन्य अनेक प्रकार के उपयोगों की दृष्टि से जी० एस० आई० द्वारा अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

**Fitting of the posts and Postal
Superintendent Services from
Departmental Services**

2867. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether posts in P.S.S. Group 'B' in the postal and Railway Mail Service wings of the department are filled in by selection from amongst the members of Association of the Inspector of Post Offices and Asstt. Supdt. of Post Offices as also IRMS and ASRMS Associations;

(b) whether these selections are made every year; if so, why 74 officials selected in 1975 as per rules framed by the Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have not yet been appointed on the posts meant for them; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to finalise further selections for promotion to P.S.S. Group 'B'?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA):

(a) According to the recruitment rules for promotion to PSS Group 'B', 75 per cent of vacancies are to be filled in by selection from amongst the Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service and the remaining 25 per cent of vacancies are to be filled in through a Departmental Competitive Examination restricted to the Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service.

(b) and (c). The selections are normally to be made every year, subject to availability of vacancies. The 75 officials who are included in the select list for appointment to PSS Group 'B' in 1975 against 75 per cent of vacancies, as envisaged in the recruitment rules, have not been regularly appointed so far, as the Third Pay Commission's recommendations regarding filling up of the balance of 25 per cent of the vacancies through a departmental examination is under consideration of the Government, and further selections for appointment to P.S.S. Group 'B' would be made only after a final decision is taken by the Government on these issues involved.

Selection of Post Masters Group 'B'

2868. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether selection for the 90 per cent posts of Post Masters Group 'B' made from amongst the Inspectors and Assistant Superintendents of Post Offices; and

(b) if so, reasons for not making selections since 1975?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The basis of eligibility of officials for promotion to 90 per cent of posts of Postmasters Group 'B' and for promotion to the Postal Superintendents

Service Group 'B' is the same. The Third Pay Commission had recommended filling up by an examination 25 per cent of the vacancies for P.S.S. Group 'B', against which the Service associations had represented and the matter is under consideration. Since the selection of both the services are interlinked, the selection to the Postmasters Group 'B' could not be held so far.

Filling up posts of Postal Superintendent Services

2869. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Third Pay Commission recommended filling up of 25 per cent posts of P.S.S. Group 'B' through a departmental examination;

(b) if so, whether this proposal of the Government was opposed by the Association of Inspectors and Assistant Superintendents of Post Offices and the then Minister of Communications assured a deputation of this Association in February, 1976, that the said examination shall be cancelled; and

(c) if so, what decision has been taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA):

(a) The Third Pay Commission had recommended filling up of 25 per cent vacancies and not posts in P.S.S. Group 'B' through a Departmental Examination.

(b) and (c). The Association of Inspectors and Assistant Superintendents of Post Offices had represented against the decision of the Government to hold the Departmental Examination. The then Minister of Communications had informed the Association that the matter would be re-examined and the holding of the examination was postponed. The entire issue is under active consideration of the Government.

ग्रामीण इलाकों में अस्पताल खोले जाना

2870. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण इलाकों में नए अस्पताल खोलने हेतु कोई योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Bonus to Industrial Workers and Central Government Employees

2871. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seriously considering the question of payment of bonus to the industrial workers and employees; and

(b) whether Government also propose to consider the payment of bonus to Central Government employees for doing mental labour?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Bonus is payable in terms of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Proposals have been received for amendment of the Act in certain respects, including coverage, and these are under consideration.

निर्धारित तिथि के बाद हजे के टीके लगाने
के कारण डाक्टरों को सजा दिया जाना

2872. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नकली तथा मिलावटी दवाइयां
बनाने वाली फर्मों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही
की जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की
जानकारी है कि शाहजहांपुर (उत्तर
प्रदेश) में पिछले महीने ऐसे हँजे के
टीके लगाए थे जिनकी निर्धारित
तिथि एक वर्ष पूर्व ही निकल चुकी थी ;
और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे दोषी डाक्टरों को
क्या सजा दी गई है जिन्होंने लोगों की
जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राजनारायण) : (क) औषधियों का
निर्माण औषधि और प्रसाधन मामली अधि-
नियम, 1940 और उसके अधीन बनाए गए
नियमों के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत विनियमित
किया जाता है। गलत छाप वाली (नकली)
या मिलावटी औषधियों का निर्माण करना
इस अधिनियम के अधीन अपराध है।
इस अधिनियम में नकली और मिलावटी
औषधियों के निर्माण और बिक्री करने
वाले के लिए जो सजा रखी गई है उसमें
जुर्माने के अलावा कम से कम एक वर्ष
की अवधि का कारावास जिसकी अवधि
10 वर्ष तक भी बढ़ाई जा सकती है
दिया जा सकता है। किन्तु न्यायालय चाहे
तो किन्हीं विशेष कारणों को लिखित
रूप में बता कर एक वर्ष से कम की अवधि
के लिए भी कारावास का दण्ड दे सकता है।

(ख) और (ग). इसकी सूचना एकत्र
दी जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख
की जाएगी।

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND MINE-
RALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT)
ACT, 1957.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): I
beg to lay on the Table a copy of Noti-
fication No. S.O. 2120 (Hindi and
English versions) published in Gazette
of India dated the 25th June, 1977,
under sub-section (1) of section 28 of
the Mines and Minerals (Regulation
and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-634/77].

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : (मथुरा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने आप के सामने
ध्यानाकर्षण का सवाल रखा था मथुरा के
वारे में कि गुरुद्वारे, मन्दिर और मस्जिद
को जबरी तौर पर —

MR. SPEAKER: I have sent it to
the Minister.

उनका जवाब आने के बाद मैं आप
को बता दूंगा।

12.41 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PHOTOSTAT COPY OF A BANK DRAFT
REVEALING PAYMENT OF 25,000 SWISS
FRANCS TO MRS. MANEKA GANDHI BY
ORDER OF SHRI SANJAY GANDHI

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
(Hoshangabad): Sir, I call the atten-
tion of the Minister of Finance and
Revenue and Banking to the following
matter of urgent public importance:

"Photostat copy published in the
Statesman dated the 6th July, 1977
of a Bank Draft on the Cantonal
Bank, Berne (Switzerland) revealing
payment of 25,000 Swiss Francs to

Mrs. Maneka Gandhi by order of Shri Sanjay Gandhi".

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the attention of Government has been drawn to a photo copy of a document published in the Delhi edition of "The Statesman" dated 6th July 1977. The photo copy appears to be of some documents connected with a Bank Draft for SF 25,000 issued on 29th June 1977 by Cantonal Bank of Berne, by order of Sanjay Gandhi in favour of Maneka Gandhi. The photo copy is stated to have been sent by someone in Switzerland to the *Statesman*.

It has been ascertained from the Reserve Bank of India that neither Shri Sanjay Gandhi nor Shrimati Maneka Gandhi have declared any account in a foreign bank either in Switzerland or in any other foreign country.

On a visual inspection of the photo copy certain odd features have been observed. The Draft seems to have been issued "by order of Sanjay Gandhi", "to or order Maneka Gandhi". It is interesting to note that the word "Gandhi" in the case of Sanjay Gandhi is spelt G-H-A-N-D-I and in the case of Maneka Gandhi, it is correctly spelt G-A-N-D-H-I. It is also interesting to note that the Draft appears to have been issued by the Cantonal Bank in Berne to itself. There is also an uninitialled correction in the figure 7 in the middle portion of the photo copy showing the total amounts debited, which is unusual for bank documents. The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi who were consulted and who have examined the photo copy with scientific aids, have also raised some doubts.

In the circumstances, Government is ascertaining through official channels from the Cantonal Bank in Berne about the authenticity of the document and the transactions.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to ask the clarificatory question under the rules, I would like to invite your attention to para 3 of the statement made by the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has noted the curious anomaly in so far as the spelling of the surnames of husband and wife are concerned. It may be the style of Shri Sanjay Gandhi in certain circumstances to adopt a different style of surname. We know that even today many Paris citizens of our country, our Parsi brethren, our fellowmen adopt this style of surname G-H-A-N-D-I.

The other point noted by the Minister is that the draft appears to have been issued by the Cantonal Bank in Berne to itself. It is not so; it is a transfer from the account of the drawer to the account of the drawee. Both have apparently got accounts in the same bank. This makes it clear that the drawer's bank and the drawee's bank is the same. It is a transfer from Shri Sanjay Gandhi's account to Shrimati Maneka Gandhi's account.

The hon. Minister has also referred to the fact of the uninitialled correction in the photo copy published in the *Statesman*. There is no correction. There is the figure 7 all right; there is no correction. It may be the handling or clerkage charges.

MR. SPEAKER: Maybe. After all not confirmed. Therefore, I wanted...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Therefore, may I know whether the inquiry by the Government is in progress, and whether in the course of the inquiry, the government will try to enlist the co-operation of the *Statesman*, one of the leading newspapers of the country which put up a gallant fight during the emergency against very heavy odds, and whether if the inquiry reveals that Shri Sanjay Gandhi and his wife have a bank account in foreign countries not declared to the Reserve Bank, whether drastic action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act will be taken.

Mrs. Maneka Gandhi (CA)

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Finally, may I say that the COFEPOSA under which eminent citizens of our country including Members of Parliament and ex-MPs were detained during the Emergency may not be available now, because we are a democratic party and we have set up a democratic government, and we do not believe in MISA and COFEPOSA....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come forward with your question.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I have not taken three minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: No no.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: For the first time, Sir, the ballot has favoured me....

MR. SPEAKER: Really?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I may ask further whether there is any curious coincidence, a link, between the date that appears on the photo copy, that is, 29th June and the date on which recently, last week; Shri Sanjay Gandhi and his wife flew from here to Bombay. That was reported in the papers and that was also raised in the House by some members, I believe: I also want to know whether the government had any inkling or any apprehension or any information from their own sources, intelligence or otherwise, as to whether both of them or Shrimati Maneka Gandhi had any intention or plan to fly, and leave the country with incriminating pieces of evidence which they would not have liked to fall into the hands of the watchful hounds of the Home Ministry, and whether the passport of Shrimati Maneka Gandhi was impounded shortly thereafter to prevent her....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. You now ask your question, Mr. Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:.... from fleeing the country on the 1st of July because the date is significant....

MR. SPEAKER: I know. Please don't repeat it. It is very significant. We have heard already.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the government make a statement on this?

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. I do not think there is any information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I will get the information in one hour if the job is given to me.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is no particular point the hon. Member has raised which calls for an answer from me.

He referred to the spelling. He says people spell their names differently. I know that people do spell their names differently. All I have ventured..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering and not you, Mr. Bosu.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All I have done is to point out certain discrepancies in a document which comes here and if you had said that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi ordinarily spells his name in this way, then, undoubtedly, my pointing out that it is odd would have been incorrect.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The wife adopts the name of the husband. So, it has to be almost the same.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is somewhat odd.

Then, Shri Kamath also pointed out when I said that the Cantonal Bank of Berne has drawn on itself, that this is a transfer. Sir, I do not want to enter into any controversy.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have no information.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is a transfer and all that I wanted to point out is that this is an odd feature. That was all. If you think that it is not so, you are entitled to say so. I wanted only to point out that the document, as it stands, raises certain doubts. Therefore, its authenticity must be established first before we proceed to take any action.

Now, he says that this is a foreign bank and it is a foreign bank account and if he has not declared that to the Reserve Bank, he asked if the government would take action. Of course, whatever steps have to be taken under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, we shall take.

He also referred to the COFEPOSA. That does not really apply in this case because the COFEPOSA, when it was passed.....(Interruptions).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I did not ask for action under COFEPOSA. My question has not been answered. Had the Government any apprehension about Shri Sanjay Gandhi and/or his wife fleeing the country on the 1st of July, when they were detained at the airport and the passport of Shrimati Gandhi was subsequently impounded?

MR. SPEAKER: He has no information.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, न सिर्फ़ आँखों वाले बल्कि अंधों के सामने भी सारी बातें स्पष्ट हैं, लेकिन जो भाषा बोली जा रही है, वह केवल भाषा की जादूगरी है, इस भाषा से इस देश के लोगों के मन को सन्तोष नहीं होगा। या तो पाप पकड़ नहीं पा रहे हैं, या प्रक्रिया में कहीं कमी है या पकड़नेवालों की कहीं कमी है। मैं बहुत साफ़ तौर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ— बहुत बड़े पाप पर पर्दा पड़ा हुआ है। कैसे पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट की स्टेट बैंक शाखा से 60 लाख रुपया निकल गया, नागरवाला

मर गया? मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह आश्वासन चाहता हूँ सरकार आश्वासन दे, जनता के मानस को विश्वास दिलाए कि पाप पकड़ा जा सकता है और वे पाप को पकड़ कर लोगों के सामने लायेंगे। यही मेरा स्पष्ट सवाल है— क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एन्क्वायरी होगी, इस देश की जनता को क्या आप कोई विश्वास दिलायेंगे?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can certainly assure the hon. Member as well as this House, if anything wrong has been done, we shall certainly pursue it until that wrong is established.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have seen my telegram sent to you a few days ago. I am not quoting from the newspaper. I have got a magnifying glass. I will repudiate what Shri Patel has said. I am sorry to say that he is keeping something away from the House.

First of all I must place on record my grateful thanks to the *Statesman*, particularly, its editor Shri Nihal Singh who has been fearlessly fighting the dark days under Indira regime. Can you afford to forget that Shri Sanjay Gandhi is involved in a number of criminal cases for which he has already obtained anticipatory bail? Mr. Patel had been in the Ministry of Finance. He was connected with a number of business houses. Does he not know when an account current or other—is opened in a Bank, the Bank asks the title of the Account. Title does not necessarily mean the name that you write genuinely. The title of the Account that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi had choosen was Ghandi and in case of Maneka, Maneka Gandhi. The plea given by Shri Patel does not cut any ice as far as I am concerned. It is a tip of an iceberg.

The allegations are that they were fleeing the country. I want to ask the Government, why was the passport of Shrimati Maneka Gandhi impounded?

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

What was the reason? I want an answer to this question.

I tell you again that Nehru's family royalties on books published and sold abroad have not been repatriated wholly and fully. I am saying that a thorough enquiry is needed. There are stringent provisions under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. In this democracy, is the law different for people in power? They are catching lot of people; some of them are small fries; they do not want to toe the line of the erstwhile congress government. I also want him to tell us about the Wigon Aircraft Purchase Deal, the Aircraft Purchase Deal from Sweden. My information is this that Sanjay Gandhi took an advance of Rs. 1 crore in foreign exchange. Then there is the Boeing Deal, the first lot of which was purchased when Dr. Karan Singh was Minister. I do not want to ask him questions because it will be embarrassing to him. I know what Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit ji did. I know what happened regarding purchase of Airbus for Rs. 100 crores and the role of Mrs. Jahanara Jaipal Singh, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. We know these things.

MR. SPEAKER: I would appeal to you to confine yourself to the cheque. If you are going into other things, anybody can go into some other things and there will be no end. You can put separate questions on that. If the Speaker admits you can talk about commissions, this thing and that thing. This is only about the cheque and the money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where did the money come from?

MR. SPEAKER: About foreign account you can ask, but not about other matters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My point is this. This family has been maintaining foreign accounts even today and I am proving that. Now, where did Mr. Patel find an alteration in the

figure? Did he get a photostat copy of this? I have got it. I am willing to make a charity of this for the benefit of the Government. I cannot find an alteration. I don't know whether Mr. Patel could find it, I don't know. Now, what about Demag affairs? I had raised this matter about Demag purchases during the last session. Mr. Bahuguna is here. I know about the money that was transferred to foreign banks. I know this was in possession of a person in the country. I am at it. The German Embassy and the Demag company have assured the Government to cooperate with CBI and papers are already in their hands.

Mr. Patel can you tell me this? You say, the matter is being looked into. All right. It has come to light 2 days ago. Why should it take so much time unless it is that somebody is anxious to help the family? I want to find this out. Mr. Patel had been in the Finance Ministry earlier. He knows the mercantile world; he knows the norms of banks. Are not the big banks to maintain authorised signature books; banks like State Bank of India, National Grindlays Bank and other banks maintain this. When Drafts come in the normal channel how are the signatures compared? Each Bank has to maintain 'authorised signature book' or 'specimen signature book'. For the last 2 days why you did not send for the State Bank people and ask them to produce this thing? I want to put one more specific question. Why was Maneka Gandhi's passport impounded? Why was the specimen signature book not compared so far? This is a foreign cheque. It can be cashed in the bank either as a transferred document or it can be cashed on the counter—both can be done.

I also want to know if the Swiss Federal Banking Law has recently been amended. We were in the heaven for the last 19 months under Indira's regime. behind the bars! So I am not quite up to date. Is there any such new amendment which makes it possible for them to probe into foreign accounts which were prohibited earlier?

So, Sir, my questions are these: Why was Maneka Gandhi's passport impounded? Secondly, I want to know whether they have compared the signature with the authorised specimen signature book available within the country with nationalised banks, National Grindlays Bank and other foreign banks functioning in the country.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, I want to know whether the Swiss Banking Law has been amended and whether he will take exemplary steps against this criminal family who have ruined this country in the last thirty years.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no information as to the reason why . . . —(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, having put the question, please hear him.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The first question put by the hon. Member is: why Mrs. Maneka Gandhi's passport was impounded. I am sorry I have no information. This does not arise. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is the Chair which can say 'yes' or 'no'.

MR. SPEAKER: He says he has no information as to the reason why Mrs. Maneka Gandhi's passport was impounded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. He should have come prepared.

MR. SPEAKER: He has no information about this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him take some time. I request you, Sir, that we will wait till 4 O' clock and let him come back and then reply. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will all of you kindly sit down? I shall show you the way-out if at all you care to read the rules. Out of the

answers given to-day if there is something coming up, there is a method of raising it. Why have the rules if you do not make use of them? But, it is the discretion of the speaker whether he allows it or not. That is a different matter. If the reply is not satisfactory....

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: The reply is not satisfactory.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a method of raising it in a proper form and not like this half-a-dozen Members getting up and asking questions. The rules book is here. You should read it. Not the Speaker. I cannot allow it. In the name of point of order you are asking question.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: In the name of point of order, if you make a speech and put questions and all that, how can the Speaker help you? I cannot allow that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
दो दिन के बाद मंत्री महोदय जानकारी
प्राप्त करने के बाद इसका उत्तर दे दें ।

श्री नरसिंह यादव (चन्दौली) :
हमारा कहना यह है कि हमारे मंत्री पूरी
सूचना दिया करें । विपक्ष के मंत्री
जिस तरह से दिया करते थे उस तरह से
नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह प्रश्न
लोक महत्व का है और सदन चाहता है
कि इसका उत्तर आए ।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Sir, I submit in all humility—I hope you will agree with me—that every question raised in this House, ordinary or short notice question, should be fully and completely answered as far as possible.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Now, Sir, I asked the question whether he had information about the impounding of the passport of Mrs. Maneka Gandhi. My hon. friend, Shri Bosu also asked the same question again and again. He said that he had no information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should he come here?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Government functions on the basis of collective responsibility and, therefore every Minister, as far as possible, has to collect the information on the anticipated supplementary questions and be ready for answering the questions in this House. He is not in a position to answer this question.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will you kindly, it is within your power—all the residuary powers are vested in you as far as the business of the House is concerned ask or summon the Home Minister to come to the House at 2 O' clock or at 4 O' clock—we will wait till then—to answer this question? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will wait till 4 O' clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down? About summoning of the Minister and all that, I do not think the rules give that power to the Speaker. I do not think the Speaker can summon anybody to come and give the answer. I do not think that power is given to the Speaker. You amend the rules now that I can summon anybody. Later on, we shall see. Give that power and I shall make use of it more effectively.

Now, I call upon Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I now rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I do not think it is proper. The hon. Member is already standing for asking his questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We know each other well. My point of order is this. For a Call Attention Motion, if the matter is of significant or urgent importance, it is always admitted. This is not an ordinary matter. Therefore, if the Minister or his department withholds the information, he is the person who of course protects its interest as also the interest of the House. Therefore, if you say that the question put is not relevant and it does not come within the purview of the Call Attention, I shall sit down and go out. But, this is a very very relevant question. Therefore, if the hon'ble Minister is not in a position to reply to my question my humble submission to him would be to let him volunteer to give the reply at 4 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good suggestion but there is no point of order.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. Sir, I draw your attention to Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure which clearly says:

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

So, Sir, all the residuary powers are vested in you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, for showing me the wide powers but I call Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. It is easy to raise a point of order. Everybody is standing. It is difficult to regulate the discussion in the House. There is no alternative for me but to adjourn the House. I would request the hon'ble Members to allow me to proceed.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Calling Attention notice says:

"To call the attention of the Minister of Finance and Revenue and Banking to the photostat copy published in the Statesman dated the 6th July, 1977 of a Bank Draft of the Cantonal Bank, Berne (Switzerland) revealing payment of 25,000 Swiss Francs to Mrs. Maneka Gandhi by order of Shri Sanjay Gandhi."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to the above I did attempt to foresee the various supplementaries, of course, within a reasonable degree of relevance. I have said so far as the impounding of the passport of Mrs. Maneka Gandhi is concerned, it has been impounded but when you ask me the reasons behind it, I certainly did not think it will arise out of this.

As regards the second point of the hon'ble Member I may tell him this is a bank draft and not a cheque. There is no signature on the bank draft. I could not understand in what way I should ascertain the signature.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, may I send the photo-copy to you. At two places there are signatures. Sir, the hon'ble Minister has gone to the extent of pin-pointing the dot etc. but he has not taken care to observe the two signatures. There are two signatures. At the end of the cheque there is a signature. The hon. Minister has said that there is no signature on the cheque. If you want me to send this to you, Sir, I will send it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: One at a time please. In the name of point of order if you want to put a question, I am not going to allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, regarding the signature, the hon. Minister has not replied. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I said that even in the Calling Attention Notice, they have used the word 'Bank Draft'. Moreover, this signature, on the document, is that of the foreign bank official, not of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Until he gives you a complete and satisfactory answer, you want me to sit quiet. I will not allow this. Nothing more will be recorded now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, I think it is a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. You want to take a plea. Where is the point of order?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) :
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु कहते हैं कि यह बैंक है, मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि यह ड्राफ्ट है, इसका क्लैरिफिकेशन होना चाहिए ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I do not raise a point of order. Sir, it is a very serious matter. I am only saying that after all it is budget time and the Minister might be very busy. But it stands to reason when a Member says that he is willing to wait till 4 O'clock this evening... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Where is the point of order?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, you may reject it or you may kindly hear to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Then it is a request, not a point of order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, the Calling Attention Notice was given, with sufficient notice and it stands to reason... (*Interruptions*). It has prohibited somebody from going abroad. Now, I would say that in view of the present position... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? Do you want me to proceed with the business of the House or adjourn the House? May I adjourn the House for some time today? 'I tell you that you have given the worst headache today. There is absolutely nothing in it. If the ruling party and the Ministers get into conflict, how can we proceed? If it is between the Opposition and the Government, I can understand. Let us follow some procedure. One hour and fifteen minutes have already been spent on this. There are two more hon. Members to speak. Now, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta to speak.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मंत्री महोदय को ज्यादा इलैबोरेट और डीटेल्ड जवाब देना चाहिए था। सब अखबारों में यह चर्चा आई है कि श्रीमती मेनका गांधी के पासपोर्ट को इमपॉउंड करने और इस चैक का आपम में सम्बन्ध है। जब अखबार वाले इन दोनों बातों को जोड़ सकते हैं, हम जोड़ सकते हैं, तो मंत्री महोदय के मंत्रालय को भी उन्हें जोड़ कर इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए था।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो शोर हो रहा है, वह ठीक हो रहा है। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि आप यह तय कर दें कि मंत्री महोदय बाद में जवाब दें, क्योंकि इस समय कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस के साथ जस्टिस नहीं हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है :

"On a visual inspection of the photostat, certain odd features had been observed".

उन्होंने जो "आड फीचर्स" बताए हैं, मुझे उन में कोई कनविसिंग बात दिखाई नहीं दी है। लेकिन कल जब मने इस कालिंग एटेंशन का नोटिस दिया, तो मुझे इस बारे में एक आड फीचर यह नजर

आया कि क्या संजय गांधी के बारे में केवल 84 हजार रुपए का ही सवाल है। यह रकम तो 84 करोड़ रुपए होनी चाहिए। मुझे तो इस में यही आड फीचर नजर आता है।

गवर्नमेंट ने इमर्जेंसी के दौरान पिछले दो साल में कुछ फारेन कम्पनीज से परचेजिज किए हैं, और ऐसे परचेजिज में सरकार को कमीशन मिलता है। मुझे पता है—और मैं मंत्री महोदय को नाम बता सकता हूँ — कि मंत्रालय के बड़े बड़े अफसर और श्री संजय गांधी का काक्स मिल कर परचेजिज करते थे, और कमीशन का कुछ हिस्सा सरकार के खाते में जमा होता था और कुछ हिस्सा फारेन एक्सचेंज में श्री संजय गांधी और इन अफसरों के एकाउंट में जमा होता था। कल मैंने एक सवाल किया था कि इटली से यहां कितने लोग आए। एक अखबार ने उसके बारे में एडवर्स कमेंट भी दिया। उसके आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री एस० के० सिंह, श्री नवीन चावला और श्री पारिख वगैरह सरकारी खर्च पर स्विट्जरलैंड गए थे, जबकि वहां कोई सरकारी काम नहीं था मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसकी एन्क्वायरी करे।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) : क्रान्ति-भाई भी स्विट्जरलैंड गए थे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उन के बारे में भी एन्क्वायरी कराई जाए।

ये सरकारी अफसर सरकारी खर्च पर वहां गए थे। जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और श्री संजय गांधी मास्को गए, तो उस वक्त नवीन चावला, जो दिल्ली के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर का पी० ए० था, स्विट्जरलैंड गया हुआ था। उसे कहा गया कि स्विट्जरलैंड से आकर हमसे बातचीत कीजिए। वे लोग मिले

और फिर और कार्यवाही हुई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट कम्पनीज के साथ जो डील हुए हैं, उन में कितना कमीशन दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब वे हमारे साथ कोआपरेट करेंगे। मंत्रि मंडल की जायंट रेसपांसिबिलिटी है। चाहे किमी भी मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध हो इस बारे में कम्पलीट और इन्लैबोरेट एनक्वायरी की जाए। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह एनक्वायरी करायेंगे। पिछले दो साल में विभिन्न कम्पनियों के साथ जो डील हुए हैं, उनमें से कुछ का जिक्र श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने किया है। स्नाम वगैरह कई कम्पनियों के केसिज हैं।

सी० बी० आई० के पास इन बातों की रिपोर्ट है। अच्छा होता, अगर मंत्री महोदय सी० बी० आई० से इस बारे में पूछ लेते। इस बारे में रिपोर्ट्स हैं कि इन लोगों के विदेशों में लाखों करोड़ों रुपए के एकाउंट्स हैं। यू० एस० ए० गवर्नमेंट ने स्विट्जरलैंड की सरकार के साथ यह एग्रीमेंट किया है कि अगर कोई आदमी किसी क्रिमिनल केस में इनवाल्ड है, तो उसके एकाउंट की कापी उपलब्ध की जा सकती है। क्या भारत सरकार भी स्विट्जरलैंड के साथ इस तरह का एग्रीमेंट करेगी कि हमारे यहां जो क्रिमिनल लोग हैं, उनके एकाउंट की कापी उपलब्ध की जाय।

स्विट्जरलैंड के बैंकों की प्राबलम बहुत सीरियस हैं। दुनिया भर के ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स और करप्ट लोगों का इससे सम्बन्ध है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस मामले को इन्टरनेशनल मानिटरी फंड या किसी दूसरे इन्टरनेशनल फोरम में उठाएंगे, ताकि स्विट्जरलैंड में सम्बन्ध स्थापित करके इस प्रकार के करप्ट लोगों के एकाउंट देश के सामने आएँ।

*Not recorded.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There are a number of questions; he also mentioned various matters about other transactions; they do not arise from this question. If they want information, that could be gone into.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have already furnished information; why don't you make enquiries. You cannot evade answers like this. This is joint responsibility. What are you talking?... (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: People should listen to me first; hon. Members have not listened to what I said. I said that it might not be relevant...

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur):...*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Nothing is to be recorded. The hon. Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not have the information which the Members desire to have on various issues that they have raised, I shall certainly collect it and get it for them. I said that this did not arise from this and therefore I had not got that information with me.... (Interruptions). I am talking to the hon. Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are talking to the House.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry, I am replying to the hon. Member and merely telling him that whatever information he wants, that will be collected.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want an enquiry.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member asks whether we shall have talks with the Swiss government. Actually we have been having talks with the Swiss government. We belong to a group which has been discussing

[Shri H. M. Patel]

this very question, whether the Swiss government will be willing to exchange information in such matters. So far the Swiss government has not been agreeable to do so. That answers his question. I do not know whether there is any other point.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Could we not take up this question in international forums?... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This process is continuing, it has not ended.

MR. SPEAKER: My passports were impounded during the emergency, it was done by the External Affairs Ministry, not by the Finance Ministry. I got an order in my hometown, that order is with me, it is in writing. I am not going into that now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mine was also cancelled. I travelled all over the world on a cancelled passport, I am an expert on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question was whether the Minister will contact the CBI so that they may make enquiries from the private companies from which purchases had been made by the government.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I had consulted the CBI in regard to this document... (*Interruptions*). So far as this call attention notice is concerned, whatever investigation is to be made, is being made, we have also contacted the CBI. If there are any other matters on which members want me to collect information, I shall certainly do so... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Arising out of this question....*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I will not allow Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu or Mr. Gupta now. You have been doing this continually. I have called the other gentleman, you will not allow him to put his question.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): We are very much disturbed and many members of this House are disturbed at the casual manner in which our call attention notice has treated by the government. The oddities pointed out are minor and it raises the possibility of diverting our attention from the main point arising out our call attention notice. The Government could have come before us with full information of whatever attempt they have made till today to satisfy us that Government is serious about the whole thing. They should have called upon both Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi to explain this. They have not yet done that. They should have asked our Embassy in Switzerland to enquire about this. Information about this has not been given to us. (*Interruptions*).

The question of impounding the passports of both Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi has direct relevance to this and the hon. Minister should have come before the House saying as to why they had done it because it has direct connection with this and many other transactions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, she was going to Ceylon. The passport was impounded in Bombay. You don't require a visa for that. Why is the Minister hiding it in the House?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: We want all the details and I would request the hon. Finance Minister to lay on the table of the House all the information.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The reply for this calling attention was not written casually as the hon. Member alleges.

It was dealt with as thoroughly as possible within the time available. It was only yesterday that this appeared in the newspaper. Whatever information was required to answer this was collected. I have done my best in this regard. The question of the Government calling upon Mr. Gandhi and others to explain, frankly speaking, does not arise and I do not think it would have been proper at this stage for us to do anything of that kind. This shows that he has an account in a foreign bank. Therefore, we made this enquiry as to whether Mr. Gandhi has reported to the Reserve Bank of India that he had a foreign account. The Reserve Bank's reply has just been received and it is found that he has made no such report. It means that if he has a foreign account, he has committed an offence and for that steps will have to be taken. Having done that, we will further consider if this is a genuine document. We have also decided to enquire through our Embassy officials as to whether this document is an authentic one or not. This much information was collected by us. So far as other matters are concerned, I must say, that the hon. Members expect things to move too quickly. No reply has yet been received from the Embassy. So I have made every effort to see that whatever information relevant to this question could be collected was collected and I have submitted it before the House. Nothing would be dearer to me than to treat the House with the utmost respect. Whatever other points have been raised, to the extent they are relevant, I shall collect the information. Even if they are not relevant, I shall do so, because this is a matter with which the Members are greatly concerned. It will certainly be pursued vigorously in all aspects.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the hon. Minister give an assurance to you and to the House that as soon as the enquiry is completed, he will come before the House and make
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a statement suo motu? (Interruptions).

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): As a Member of Parliament, I received an invitation from a private publication firm "Ramdas Bhatkal Popular Prakashan". My point is that it has come in the Railway Ministry stationery, using Railway Ministry stamp and obviously using Railway Ministry Staff.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a crime. But you cannot raise it like this.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Normally I do not get up like this. Railway ministry stationery, railway ministry stamp and railway ministry staff have been used by a private publication firm. If it is a railway ministry publication, I can understand. But it is a private individual who is inviting me—Mr. Ramdas Bhatkal—and it is a private publication firm—Popular Prakashan. You may ask the minister to make a statement on it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I would not take any notice of this. You should send it in the proper form in writing. You have committed an irregularity. You said you wanted to raise a point of order and I allowed it, but you are raising something else without my permission.

13.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI (Vijayawada): I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा (गुरुदासपुर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन की प्रक्रिया और
 कायदे को बहुत कम जानता हूँ लेकिन मैं
 आपका सहारा अवश्य चाहता हूँ। इस सदन
 के सभी सदस्य किसी भी मामले पर बहुत

[श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा]

मेहनत करके आते हैं और उसे सदन के सामने और मंत्री जी के सामने रखते हैं। यह बात आप भी जानते हैं। लेकिन हमें बड़ा दुःख होता है जब उस मामले का भाषा की जादुगरी में समाप्त कर दिया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपकी मदद चाहूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा और दोनों मिल कर बात करेंगे।

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. Out of 6 hours allotted, 1 hour and 5 minutes have been availed of. 4 hours and 55 minutes remain. No hon. member was on his feet last time. Shri Dharamsinhbhai Patel.

श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल (पोरबन्दर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय की मांगों के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मानव की खुराक अनाज होता है और अनाज जमीन से पैदा होता है। जमीन की खुराक उर्वरक है। हमारे देश में उर्वरकों के कारखानों में एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की घनराशि लगी हुई है। 6 सौ करोड़ रुपये का उर्वरक हमें देश में आयात करना पड़ता है। हमारे देश के 20 प्रतिशत किसान ही उर्वरक का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। 80 प्रतिशत किसान

हमारे देश में उर्वरक का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाते क्योंकि उर्वरकों का भाव बढ़ता जा रहा है।

हमारे गुजरात में गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी डी०ए०पी०, अमोनियम सल्फेट, फास्फेट और यूरिया बनाती है। इसके दाम भी जिन तरह बढ़ रहे हैं वह मैं आपको बताता हूँ। 13-5-71 को डी०ए०पी० के एक टन का दाम रु० 1345 था जो 1-4-72 को रु० 1402, 1-7-72 को रु० 1441, 15-12-73 को रु० 1869 और 22-3-76 को रु० 2182 डी०ए०पी० का हो गया। अब आप यूरिया के भाव देखें। 1-4-72 को इसका भाव 959 रुपये था जोकि 1-7-72 को बढ़ कर 984 रुपये हो गया और 15-12-73 को 1077 रु० हो गया और 22-3-76 को 1799 रुपये हो गया। अमोनियम सल्फेट, फास्फेट का भाव 1-4-72 को 560 रुपये था जो 22-3-76 को बढ़ कर एक टन का 1941 रुपये हो गया है। दो गुना कम से कम इनके भाव हो गए हैं। अब आप कैसे आशा करते हैं कि किसान इतने महंगे दामों पर उर्वरकों को खरीद कर उनका उपयोग कर सकता है।

इफको के एन० पी० के एक टन का भाव 2540 रु० हो गया है और यूरिया पूल का एक टन का भाव 1803 रु० है। जबकि 1973 में इसकी कीमत 1110 रुपये एक मेट्रिक टन थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप किसानों के हितों का ध्यान रखते हुए इनके दाम कम करें। इतने महंगे दामों पर उर्वरक खरीद कर किसान उनका उपयोग नहीं कर सकता है।

आयल इंजन गुजरात में डेढ़ लाख के करीब चल रहे हैं। ये कुओं पर चल रहे हैं। क्रूड आयल जो इन में इस्तेमाल होता है उसके दो सौ लिटर के एक बैरल के भावों को आप

देखें। 1-7-73 को एक बैरल की कीमत 88 रुपये थी। 15-3-74 को वह बढ़ कर 208 हो गई। अब 15-6-77 को वह 275 रुपये हो गई है। इस तरह से किसानों पर बड़ा बोझ पड़ता जा रहा है। इसको हर सम्भव तरीके से कम करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

पेट्रोल तथा कूड आयल हमारी आवश्यकता का एक तिहाई यहां पैदा होता है और दो तिहाई का हमें आयात करना पड़ता है। आयात पर हमारी निर्भरता कम होती चनी जानी चाहिये और इस ओर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। गुजरात के तेल क्षेत्रों में 1976-77 में 41.7 लाख टन कूड आयल का उत्पादन हुआ था और 67.9 करोड़ घन मीटर गैस का उत्पादन हुआ था। आप यह भी देखें कि भारत सरकार को 1976-77 में 154 करोड़ रुपये की गुजरात में निकाले गए तेल और गैस से आय हुई थी। देश में गैस का उत्पादन 1976-77 में 7027 लाख घन मीटर हुआ था और कच्चे तेल का 57 लाख मीट्रिक टन। 1977-78 में गैस का 7042 लाख घन मीटर और कच्चे तेल का 81.2 लाख मीट्रिक टन होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। 1978-79 में कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन 111.0 लाख मीट्रिक टन होगा ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गया है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप किस तरह से दस साल में गैस और तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर होने की आशा कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि दस साल में हम को इस मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो जाना चाहिये। गुजरात में इतना उत्पादन होने के बावजूद भी सरकार को एक सौ लाख मीट्रिक टन कूड आयल बाहर से आयात करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी आत्म निर्भर होने की कोशिश करें।

कोयली रिफाइनरी को आप लें। उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता 43 लाख टन आयल की है। 73 लाख टन की उत्पादन क्षमता करने का आपका कार्यक्रम है। मैं आपसे आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि आप इस वर्ष या अगले वर्ष इसको कर देंगे और अगर आप यह आश्वासन नहीं दे सकते हैं तो आप यह बताएं कि इस कार्यक्रम को अपनाकर कब तक आप वहां 73 लाख टन पैदा करने की स्थिति में हो जाएंगे।

आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमिशन का हैड आफिस आपने देहरादून में रखा है। वह एक कोने में है देश के। वहां पर न आयल पैदा होता है और न गैस। इनको पैदा करने वाले हमारे देश में दो राज्य हैं, महाराष्ट्र में बम्बई हाई जहां निकलने वाला है और गुजरात। आपने इसका हैड आफिस वहां क्यों रखा है यह आप बतायें। इसका हैड आफिस गुजरात में हो या महाराष्ट्र में हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके हैड आफिस को आप वहां ले जाएं।

गुजरात चैम्बर आफ कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री का एक सेमीनार ता० 18-9-76 को हुआ था और उसने एक रिपोर्ट बनायी है जो पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय को और सभी सदस्यों को दी गई है। उसमें जो नक्शा बनाया गया है उसमें दिखाया गया है कि बीम्बे हाई से उरान ट्राम्बे तक 185 किलोमीटर का फ़ासला है, बीम्बे हाई से दमन तक 190 किलोमीटर का फ़ासला, बीम्बे हाई से तारापुर का 155 किलोमीटर का फ़ासला, बीम्बे हाई से दीव का 155 किलोमीटर और बीम्बे हाई से वीरावल का 150 किलोमीटर का फ़ासला है। मैं इस नक्शे को मंत्री जी को दे दूंगा। फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो रास्ता बीम्बे हाई से वीरावल का 150 किलोमीटर का है फिर क्यों बीम्बे हाई से उरान हो कर ट्राम्बे तक समुद्र से पाइप लाइन डाल कर कूड ले जाना चाहते

[श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल]

हैं। समुद्र में एक किलोमीटर पाइप लाइन डालने का खर्चा एक करोड़ रु० आता है जब कि जमीन पर एक किलोमीटर पाइप लाइन डालने का खर्चा 15 लाख रु० आता है। फिर ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है। हमारे गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री श्री बाबू भाई पटेल प्रधान मंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी और माननीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्री बहुगुणा जी से मिले थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि गुजरात में जो गुजरात फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना और ध्वारण बीजला मयक है उसके लिये गैस और क्रूड को बहुत जरूरत पड़ेगी। तो मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है कि जो गैस बोम्बे हाई से मिलेगी उस का आधा हिस्सा गुजरात को दिया जायगा। मुझे आशा है पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी अपने इस आश्वासन को पूरा करेंगे।

1980-81 के दौरान बोम्बे हाई से 100 लाख टन क्रूड और दैनिक 32 लाख घन मीटर गैस प्राप्त होगी। तो इस क्रूड को गुजरात में रिफ़ाइन करने के लिये आप कोई योजना बनाने वाले हैं? माननीय मंत्री श्री बहुगुणाजी ने बम्बई में एक पत्रकार परिषद् में कहा था कि गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र को क्रूड और गैस अच्छी तरह से दिया जायगा। तो इस का क्या मतलब है? क्या आधा गुजरात को मिलेगा?

एक बात मैं पेट्रोलियम डीलर्स के कमीशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। 1955 में एक हजार लिटर पेट्रोल की कीमत 650 रु० थी और उनका कमीशन 20 वर्ष पहले 41 रु० था। हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल की एक हजार लिटर की कीमत 230 रु० थी और कमीशन 17 रु० था। आज पेट्रोल की कीमत एक हजार लिटर की 3,350 रु० और हाई स्पीड डीजल की 1350 रु० प्रति हजार लिटर हो गई है। यानी 20 साल में कीमत 600 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है, लेकिन कमीशन

उतना ही है। उनका कहना है कि कमीशन भी बढ़ना चाहिये। सारे देश में 11,000 पेट्रोल डीलर्स हैं जिन में ऐक्स सर्विस मैन, वार विडोज़, डिसएबिल्ड पर्सन्स, रिक्शा और टैक्सी की सोसाइटियां बेकार ग्रेजुएट्स, अनुसूचित और जनजाति के लोग डीलरशिप का काम कर रहे हैं इसलिये इन डीलर्स के कमीशन के बारे में मंत्री जी कुछ करें। 1964 में मोरारका कमेटी बनी, 1969 में शांतिलाल शाह कमेटी बनी, 1971 में एन०सी०ए०ई०आर० और 1974 में आयल प्राइसेज कमेटी बनायी गयी है। आज 20 साल बाद पेट्रोल डीलर्स ने कमीशन का जो सवाल उठाया है उसको मुलझाने का मंत्री जी कोई प्रयास करेंगे? सौराष्ट्र कच्छ पेट्रोल डीजल डीलर्स एसोसियेशन की ओर से उनके प्रमुख सेठ ईश्वर दास नरोत्तमदास जी ने ता० 6-5-1977 को पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर को और संसद् सदस्यों को भी आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं। 1000 लिटर पेट्रोल का कमीशन 100 रुपये दिया। 15 और हाई स्पीड डीजल का 1000 लिटर का कमीशन 75 रुपये दिया जाय तो वह बहुत ठीक होगा।

8 अप्रैल, 1977 को फेडरेशन आफ़ आल इंडिया पेट्रोलियम ट्रेडर्स का एक डेपुटेशन माननीय पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर श्री बहुगुणा जी से मिला था और उसने एक लम्बा चौड़ा मैमोरेण्डम दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में मंत्री जी क्या करने वाले हैं। उस मैमोरेण्डम में सब कुछ बताया गया है, मैं उसके बारे में डिटेल में यहां अपने भाषण में कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। तो उनकी मांगों के अनुसार कमीशन बढ़ाया जाय।

इंडेन गैस के कनेक्शन नगरों और शहरों में दिये जाते हैं। गैस सिलेंडर गांव वालों के लिये नहीं दिये जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देहात वालों का क्या गुनाह है? हमारी सरकार देहातों के ताल्लुक़ा सहकारी संघों के जरिये से गैस सिलेंडर क्यों नहीं देती है?

मेरी कुछ छोटी सी मांगें हैं, जिन्हें मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ :—

1. उर्वरकों का भाव कम किया जाये ताकि देशके बड़ी तादाद में जो किसान हैं, वह उस का इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

2. गुजरात सरकार को कूड आयल पर रायल्टी 110 रुपये प्रति टन देने का प्रबन्ध करने की कृपा करे।

3. बम्बई हाई का आधा गैस गुजरात को दिया जाये, और इस गैस और आयल की पाइप लाइन के स्थान को बेरावल, दिव और नारापोर पर बदला जाये।

4. 200 करोड़ रुपये खर्च की सलाया मथुरा पाइप लाइन के काम में तेजी लाये और शीघ्र ही पूरा करें।

5. किसानों को कूड आयल में सबसीडी देकर कूड आयल सस्ते दाम से देने का प्रबन्ध करें।

6. कोयली रिफायनरी की उत्पादन क्षमता 43 लाख टन से बढ़ाकर 73 लाख टन किया जाये।

7. देहरादून से आयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कमीशन की केन्द्रीय कचेरी गुजरात में लाई जाये।

8. इन्डेन गैस सिलिंडर देहातों, गावों में भी ताल्लुका सहकारी संघों की ओर से देने का प्रबन्ध करें।

9. गुजरात राज्य को पेट्रोलियम संकुल में हिस्सा दिया जाये।

10. पेट्रोल डीलरों की फंडरेशन को पेट्रोल पर एक हजार प्रति लिटर पर 100 रुपये और डीजल पर 75 रुपये कमीशन किया जाये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मैंने थोड़ी सी बातें उनके और सदन के सामने रखी हैं, वह उनपर विचार करें और इन में से दो, चार, पांच मांगें भी उन्होंने ने मान लीं, तो हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी। अन्त में मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset may I congratulate the combined Ministry of Petroleum, Fertilizers and Chemicals and also, in no less degree, the Minister, Shri Bahuguna also, for his excellent performance of the year 1976-77. Perhaps he may be wondering why I am thinking of congratulating him also from the Opposition Benches when obviously I know that he took over the Ministry only on the 25th February 1977. It is because I recollect that he had also a great part to play in the formulation of the policy of the petroleum, fertilizer and chemical departments of the Ministry while he was one of our eminent colleagues in the erstwhile Government, and he would be glad that a lot of his thinking and planning has gone into it and, to a great extent it has become successful.

I do not want to call his Ministry an Empire because that has got a very bad connotation. It is a vast ocean and comprises three very important sectors in the economy of our country. I may be permitted to say that out of the three wings of this Ministry petroleum and allied products keep the wheels moving. The fertilizer department keeps the crops growing, and the chemicals department, through drugs and allied matters, sustains the health of the people. So, this is a Ministry which touches almost every facet of the life of the people of this country, and he can be proud, and his officers and the Ministry can also take pride, that the performance of the last year is really splendid and outstanding.

[Shri A. C. George]

In the matter of petroleum, which these days is not only a very vital and sensitive subject but is every day becoming more and more a political subject also, we are a comparatively new entrant, but we are in a position of having achieved self-sufficiency at least in refining. I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention, and I am sure Shri Bahuguna will also agree with me, that this is the result of planning, and especially I want to mention the name of Shri K. D. Malaviya who had the courage, imagination and thinking to plan for the future. Here is one country where during the past two decades planning for petroleum and oil was done in a most systematic and at the same time revolutionary manner. We did not commit the blunders that some of our neighbouring countries committed; they went in hastily and ultimately had to retrace their steps. If we go through the saga or history of oil in this country, we see that the first step was to make an impact on the distribution system. Secondly, we slowly moved on to refining, and at the same time we took vigorous steps for exploration of oil. So, stage by stage, foot by foot, we were establishing ourselves as an important oil-producing, oil-refining, or oil-knowing country. Now we have the expertise, and the last year or two have seen some of the biggest achievements in oil exploration also.

In the Report we find that out of 24 million tonnes of crude that is being refined in our own plants, more than 8.8 million tonnes is indigenous production. Even if you take the projection for 1981, with all the new explorations and the new availability of crude that we are expecting by that time, our requirements of refining will go up to the extent of nearly 31 million tonnes, and in spite of our achievement of added production, still instead of the present deficit of 14.2 million tonnes, in 1981 we will still be facing a deficit to the extent of 13 million tonnes.

It is a well known fact that the world at present is consuming per year nearly 1/30th of the known or established or found oil, and that the world at the same time is consuming nearly 1/50th of the estimated but as yet undiscovered oil sources. Most of the developed countries have by this time realised that after all oil is an energy source which can very well be exhausted, and people are planning accordingly. When we plan our petroleum, oil, energy or fuel policy, we should take into account the fact that India is the eighth biggest country in the matter of the availability of coal. Out of the ten most important coal-producing countries, we have got the eighth place, and our established reserves of coal are nearly 125 billion metric tonnes. Naturally we will have to think of alternative sources. Solar and nuclear energy are there, but the most important thing right now is to plan our coal energy. Along with petroleum, we will have to formulate our policy in respect of our coal fields also.

Our refiners are doing fairly well. Yesterday when I listened to the speeches of my hon. friends from the other side, I found that they were specialising on ONGC. Anybody knowledgeable about oil exploration and the type of work that is going on, knows that after all the success percentage cannot be so spectacular as people make it out or want it to be. If after innumerable trials, hard-work and sweat, once in a way, success is not achieved, we should not criticise the ONGC. Even the success of the developed countries in finding oil is not hundred per cent. So when we discuss the ONGC, let us be charitable. We should not judge ONGC from the Iraq experience only. Why do we not see the success that we achieved in Bombay High? We must know that every well that we are digging will not give oil.

Our refinery capacity is coming up well. But we notice that the Cochin refinery is still lagging behind in the

matter of expansion. I may request Shri Bahugunaji who is well aware of the problem of Kerala, to be a bit magnanimous in the matter of expansion and further progress of the Cochin refinery.

The long long demand of Kerala in the matter of locating a petro-chemical complex near the Cochin refinery where innumerable potentialities are there for developing a petro-chemical complex, is not heeded. I do not say that there was a partiality towards Kerala by the bureaucrats or the Ministers, but the fact is that this long overdue demand is still unheeded. Seismological survey has proved beyond doubt that there is a good possibility of locating a petro-chemical complex on the coastline of Kerala and Cavery basin. So, I request the hon. Minister to instruct the ONGC and other allied departments to have a special look towards the Kerala coast. There is also a good possibility of locating oil there. I hope, in your future programme, it will get a place of prominence.

Coming to planning, I am sure that Shri Bahuguna who is known for his dynamism and sense of timing, will be coming forward with an ambitious programme or a white paper as to what we are going to do in petroleum and energy matters.

When I listened to the speeches of some of the ruling party Members, I find that most of them have shown either absolute lack of understanding or are prejudiced against the erstwhile regime. In the matter of oil, we have nothing to hide from the people. We have set a remarkable example before the whole world how a developing country can progress in the matter of such a sophisticated industry.

Coming to fertilizer, I am sure even my eminent friend, Shri Bahuguna, knows that I started my life in a public sector fertilizer industry. So, I am not speaking here as an ex-Minister but permit me to speak as an

ex-employee of a fertiliser plant. When I look upon the fertiliser sector, I find that the production has gone remarkably high. I congratulate the public sector, the corporate sector and also the private sector for that. If I remember correct, the production of nitrogenous fertiliser has gone up by 7.7 lakh tonne in 1976-77. Though we are still importing we have saved Rs. 110 crores by import substitution. But when we look at the future, I have a feeling that even the present-day planning is not good enough to cope up with the demand that is forthcoming.

14.00 hrs.

Many of the fertiliser units that are supposed to be coming up now are languishing, limping and quite often falling even on the way. I know the Kakinada project is yet to take shape. In this context, as I was mentioning about the energy source, I am glad to say that the Ministry is planning an ambitious programme for coal-based fertiliser plants in Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba. I do not know at what stage the Korba plant is now. But I understand that by 1978, at least the Talchar and the Ramagundaman plants may be put into commission.

It is time that we have a look at the feed stock of the fertiliser plants. After all, when we talk about making fertiliser available to the farmer, about making fertiliser prices cheaper when we go into the cost structure of the fertiliser, it is very easy to understand that ultimately the tuning is done by the Ministry of Finance or the Government of India. The most important basic material is the feed stock and if the naphtha prices are not controlled properly or made available properly, you cannot blame the fact that the cost of production is going up. At the same time, we have got enough raw material available and we can definitely think of more ambitious projects by switching over to coal more and more.

[Shri A. C. George]

Now, when I speak about the excellent performance of the public sector, I am sorry to say that the plant in which I have had good fortune to work, the fertiliser and chemicals unit in Alwaye, that is the only public sector unit where the production has gone down from 1975-76 to 1976-77. I was intimately associated with the plant apart from being a trade union functionary. That plant is the oldest of the type in the country. Many people think that Sindri is the pioneering unit. It is a mistaken unit. An ammonium sulphate plant in the FACT, the Udyogmandal unit, started at least 30 years back. It started as a 40 tonne ammonium sulphate plant and, over a period, it has gone upto 80 tonnes and 120 tonnes. After all, it is a chemical plant and, in the meantime, the corrosion is there. It is a dilapidated and old plant now. Any effort to re-build it will be fighting against the realities of chemistry. That is why a proposal was made about the diversification of the products. To begin with, it was started as an ammonium sulphate and super phosphate plant. I am not one of those who thinks that ammonium sulphate is out of field. In the tea industry, in the south, the ammonium sulphate is a preferred source of fertiliser. We must not leave out ammonium sulphate. But, at the same time, if you want the FACT, the oldest sophisticated unit in the chemical and fertiliser industry to survive, to thrive and to progress, you have to do something about it.

Then, if you look at the loss, it is staggering. Rs. 12.5 crores loss was incurred during the last year. If you take the realities into consideration, looking at the oldest fertiliser plant in the public sector, we will have to go in for product diversification. There has to be more stress at least now to be laid on the Udyogmandal unit for different chemicals instead of fertilisers. There are two units, the Udyogmandal unit and the Cochin

unit. The Cochin unit has already been commissioned. The Cochin plant Phase II is in the process of being commissioned. About the Udyogmandal unit, the oldest unit, I think, it is time that our planning is in terms of more and more of chemicals diversification than the boosting up of fertiliser production. That is why I made a repeated plea that the Ministry should take immediate steps to see that the proposal regarding diversification of the products in the Udyogmandal unit is expedited. Otherwise, you will have to come back here again next year with a statement that the loss is Rs. 12.5 crores or even more. The defect is inherent. You cannot fight against it. After 30 years, you will have to move in for new products and for a change of machinery completely because it is highly corroded.

Sir, years back, when I was an employee there, in this plant, there was an imaginative decision made about the FIDO. During the past 5-6 years, it has gone down from that rate. The expertise of nearly 400-500 engineers, the best in this country, was allowed to languish and go waste. And if I remember correctly, they did not have the project worth mentioning in their hands. I am not saying this is done deliberately, but there was a calculated indifference at the progress of the FIDO. I think a preference was given to some other institutions. FIDO can be revived, it can be made a more progressive institution and the man-power available, I can speak from my personal experience, is one of the best in this country. You see the reality there, because every day, some of the top experts, knowledgeable people, who spent their life sitting in that plant, are trying to move out. There is brain drain. They see no future there. You cannot fight against the human nature.

It is time that you have a long term planning. Even if you think of the National Fertilisers, if you look at the fertiliser map of this country, there are huge corporations like FCI, National Fertilisers, IFCO and the

private sector. There has to be a zonal division in the planning in the matter of their fertiliser production. FACT has grown too big. I know that at Panipat and Bhatinda, they are coming. But I may suggest a rational division, according to geographical territory. I need not mention to you that with your sympathy for the workers, FACT negotiations for the industrial relation agreement are long pending. The labour relations have been allowed to go down the drain. There is no particular attention paid. That has affected the morale. I may request that the present negotiations regarding labour matters may be expedited and a sympathetic view taken about one of the oldest workers in the fertilisers field. If you make a survey about it, you will find that the oldest age group of fertilisers workers are back in Yog Mandal. So, a sympathetic view has to be taken about it. I may suggest that you may have a closer look at it.

May I say, a word about IDPL. I am trying to make an understatement to the best of my ability. It is a den of corruption. As far as tetracycline is concerned, I was recently told, according to some reliable information, they are just not prepared to allow their patronage to be frittered away. As far as the basic raw-material is concerned, unfortunately,

it is canalised through the IDPL. I know that even after the Drug Controller has given the necessary release order for 500 kg, in spite of all the foreign exchange availability in this country—we are now loaded with Rs. 3200 crore of foreign exchange and our balance of payment position is favourable—in spite of all this, they are sitting tight over this raw-material; they are preferring multi-nationals and do not allow the small industrialists to come up. They say that they will give them only as per their last year's allotment. If it is going to be done by last year's allotment, how can the industry grow. Obviously, they were taking material from wherever it was available, right

under the nose, because of their wrong policy. This type of essential raw-materials are going in the black-market enterprising people are buying it and keeping their industry going. If you go only by the previous allotment, no small industry will grow. I would like Shri Bahuguna to have a real close look at it and he may even review whether in the present context it is necessary that these raw materials are to be canalised through IDPL. It was not thought of being a training organisation; it is a manufacturing and industrial unit. Why should they be a training organisation. It is adding patronage. Otherwise, it is not doing any healthy functioning in this country at all. Let them concentrate on production in the surgical units like Poona, Pimpri, wherever they are available. That industry was conceived as a manufacturing unit. Do not give unnecessary patronage to it and provision for corruption by canalising these raw-materials, which in the present situation of the foreign exchange availability you allow the small industry to grow.

As I said in the beginning, this is a vital Ministry and I once again would like to reiterate that quite soon the hon. Minister must come forward

in this House with a long term plan with a white paper about what he thinks in the matter of petroleum policy, in the matter of energy policy and how best we are going to conserve our resources or recycling resources. As far as recycling resources, conserving resources, diversifying resources, energy resources, an ambitious programme for exploration of oil are concerned, as also a comprehensive white paper, how do you think about them in the next five years or ten years or 15 years because nobody plans in the matter of oil. It is all beyond that. I hope the Minister will take the House into confidence and come forward with a white paper about what he is going to do—with the long term perspective.

ड।० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसीर):

रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा चल रही है। इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध रिपोर्ट में पिछले वर्षों में हुई प्रगति पर प्रकाश डाला गया है, साथ-ही अन्य सामान्य जानकारी भी दी गई है। किंतु भविष्य में सरकार द्वारा कौन से कदम उठाए जाने हैं उसके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में अधिक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं की गई है। पिछली सरकार द्वारा दावे किए गए हैं कि ग्रायल एक्सप्लोरेशन, रासायनिक खाद या उर्वरकों आदि के क्षेत्र में बहुत काम हुआ है। रासायनिक उर्वरक के उत्पादन में जो प्रगति हुई है या तेल की खोज के बारे में जो कार्य हुआ है वह हमारे वैज्ञानिकों की महत्वपूर्ण देन है। अकेले किसी मंत्री को उसका श्रेय नहीं जाता है या उनके द्वारा किए गए कार्यों को यह उपलब्धि भी नहीं है। इस समय जो स्थिति है उस में हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हम इन में आत्म निर्भर हो गए हैं। रासायनिक उर्वरकों के या तेल के बारे में हम आत्म निर्भर नहीं हैं। बहुत सा उर्वरक आज भी बाहर से हम आयात कर रहे हैं। जहां तक नाइट्रोजन या फास्फेट्स का सम्बन्ध है बहुत अधिक मात्रा में उनका बाहर से हम को आयात करना पड़ रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस प्रकार हम इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दिशा में कार्य कर रहे हैं इस पर प्रकाश डाला जाए क्योंकि हमने पिछले वर्षों में नए उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना की है। कुछ कारखानों का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाने भी हमने कोशिश की है। लेकिन आज की स्थिति से ऐसा लगता है कि कोई बहुत ज्यादा उनके उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। उनकी कार्य पद्धतियों में परिवर्तन करने की बात की जा रही है जो आवश्यक है क्योंकि इन कारखानों में कुल मिलाकर निरन्तर घाटा बढ़ रहा है। सिंदरी का जो रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखाना है उसकी गिनती अच्छे कारखानों में नहीं की जा सकती है। आज वह बीमार कारखाना है।

उसको अनप्रोडिक्टिव कारखाने की संज्ञा दी जा रही है। उसमें थोडाला के बारे में भी वहां के कामगार संघ ने मंत्री महोदय को लिखा है। दुर्गापुर का कारखाना भी बीमार यूनिट के रूप में जाना जाता है। नंगल और गोरखपुर यूनिट्स भी जहां पर उत्पादन बहुत अच्छा था पिछले दिनों पावर ब्रेकडाउन के कारण वहां का उत्पादन भी बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है। इसके अलावा इसके और भी कारण हो सकते हैं जिससे रासायनिक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में काफी कमी हुई है। मंत्री जी बताएं कि किस प्रकार वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इन कारखानों के सुधार के बारे में कौन से कदम हमारे यहां उठाए जा रहे हैं। चंदह उर्वरक कारखाने पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं और नौ प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जो नाइट्रोजन या फास्फेट का अधिकांश उत्पादन करते हैं। जहां तक सुपरफास्फेट के उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है 25 कारखाने प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हैं और चार पब्लिक सैक्टर में। इतने अधिक कारखाने होने के बावजूद भी उत्पादन देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नहीं है। हमारी जो वर्तमान आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। अतः रासायनिक उर्वरक के कारखानों को नई दिशा देनी होगी, नई तकनीक से काम लेना होगा।

हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारी अर्थ-नीति अधिकांशतः कृषि पर आधारित है। यदि हम उर्वरकों के मामले में आत्म निर्भर बनते हैं, किसानों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप उनको उर्वरक देने हैं तो हमें इनके उत्पादन में वृद्धि करनी होगी। ऐसा हमने किया तो हमारी अर्थ नीति पर इसका अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा और हम आत्मनिर्भरता की दृष्टि से भी आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। अतः रासायनिक खाद के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। भारत में आज जो रासायनिक खाद का प्रयोग होता है वह बहुत कम है क्योंकि जितनी आवश्यकता है उतना

किसानों को मिल नहीं पाता है। फिर भी जो उर्वरक उपयोग में आता है वह प्रति हैक्टर 15 से 35 किलोग्राम है जब कि जापान में 335 किलोग्राम प्रति हैक्टेयर है। क्योंकि हमारे देश में उत्पादन थोड़ा है इसीलिए उसका प्रयोग भी थोड़ा है। साथ ही जो किसान को जानकारी उर्वरकों के प्रयोगों के बारे में होनी चाहिए वह उन्हें प्रायः नहीं मिल पाती है। किसान आज उर्वरकों का प्रयोग करना चाहता है लेकिन उपलब्ध न होने के कारण और अधिक कीमत होने के कारण उसका उपयोग नहीं कर पाता। हालांकि कीमत कुछ घटाई गयी थी, लेकिन पिछले दो साल पूर्व जो कीमत बढ़ी थी वह बहुत अधिक बढ़ाई गई थी। और अब जो कीमतें कम की गई हैं वे भी इतनी कम की गई हैं कि किसान रासायनिक खाद खरीदने में असमर्थ है। इसलिए मंत्री जी उर्वरक की कीमतें कम करने की दिशा में काम करें।

मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया गया है और वह कार्य कर रही है। लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आयेगी और कब तक उस का लाभ किसानों को मिल पायेगा, यह एक लम्बा विषय है। मंत्रालय की 1976-77 की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है:

“सरकार ने उर्वरकों के मूल्यों के वर्तमान आधार का अध्ययन करने और एक मूल्यांकन नीति, जिसके द्वारा स्थायी आधार पर निवेश से उचित लाभ हो, की सिफारिश करने के बारे में उद्योग लागत एवं मूल्य ब्यूरो के अध्यक्ष डा० एस०एस० मराठे की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति की स्थापना की थी। इस समिति का कार्य प्रगति पर है। समिति द्वारा शीघ्र ही अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की आशा है।”

अब तक इसने कितना काम किया है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ तथा निवेदन करना

चाहता हूँ कि समिति से कहा जाय कि वह शीघ्र रिपोर्ट दे।

जहां एक फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन का सम्बन्ध है उसके काम को सुधारने की भी काफी आवश्यकता है क्योंकि 1974-75 और 1975-76 वर्ष में जो आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं उस के अनुसार घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है। जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है सिंदरी, नांगल, गोरखपुर कारखाने और दूसरी जो रासायनिक उर्वरक के उत्पादन की यूनिट्स हैं वह अलाभकारी बनती जा रही हैं। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि सरकार का इन सारे कारखानों के लिए प्रबंध की दृष्टि से फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन को चार कम्पनियों में विभक्त किये जाने का विचार है। कारपोरेशन को बाइफरकेट करने से कितना लाभ होगा? इन कारखानों में लाभ मिलेगा तथा घाटा दूर होगा, संभवतः ऐसा विचार हो सकता है किन्तु मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके बारे में काफी गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। चार कम्पनियों का सुझाव कितना व्यावहारिक होगा इसके बारे में फिर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक विभिन्न कारखानों की स्थापना का प्रश्न है मुझे एक बात मंत्री जी से कहनी है। पिछले दिनों मध्य प्रदेश में और दूसरे प्रदेशों में कारखानों के स्थापना की बात आयी थी। रामगुंडम, तालचेर और कोरबा कारखानों की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में सभी कारखानों की फीजेबिलिटी रिपोर्ट प्रायः एक साथ प्राप्त हुई थी। लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि किस प्रकार कोरबा कारखाने का काम जो मध्य प्रदेश में प्रगति पर था उस का काम रोक दिया गया, जबकि तालचेर और रामगुंडम कारखानों का काम प्रारम्भ रहा और उनसे उत्पादन जल्दी प्राप्त होने लगेगा। जो रिपोर्ट Indian Fertilizer Statistics 75-76 मेरे पास उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है कोरबा प्राजेक्ट 1969 में

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

The approval of the Secretaries committee was given on 6th October 1969; the 'go-ahead' signal by the Government of India was received in January 1972; the Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone on 14th April 1973 and the project was cleared by the PIB on 25th January 1974.

इसी तरह से तालचौर का है

Government clearance was given in November 1971 and the Railway siding was opened to traffic on 26th January 1974.

इम में जो अन्त में लिखा गया है कोरबा के बारे में, स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा है कि—

On 19th December 1975 the first consignment from M/s. Techno Expert of Czechoslovakia for ASU and LNW plants was received.

इम प्रकार से इस कारखाने के अन्तर्गत लगभग 24 करोड़ रु० की मशीनरी प्राप्त हो चुकी है। जहां कारखाना डाला जा रहा है वहां के सारे जंगल काटे गये हैं। यह कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश का जो पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है उसके अन्दर लगने वाला था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस कारखाने के बारे में क्या स्थिति है जिसकी कि मशीनरी भी आ चुकी है ? किंतु पिछली सरकार की पक्षपातपूर्ण नीति के कारण उसका काम बंद हो गया है। आप इसका काम कब से प्रारम्भ करने वाले हैं। ताकि मध्य प्रदेश के विकास के साथ साथ, देश में जो रासायनिक उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता है, उसके लिये उत्पादन में भी यह कारखाना काम कर सके। सभी इससे लाभान्वित हों।

मध्य प्रदेश में ही झाबुआ में एक फास्फेट्स है। उसके आधार पर भी कारखाना डाला जा सकता है क्योंकि आज भी हमारे देश में फास्फेट्स यूरिया और सुपर फास्फेट्स की काफी आवश्यकता है, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से और प्रयत्न करेंगे।

कुछ रासायनिक उर्वरक यूनिट्स के एक्सपैशन का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है। इनमें श्री राम कैमिकल्स, कोटा के एक्सपैशन के बारे में 1974 में एक आणय-पत्र जारी किया गया था, लेकिन आज तक एक्सपैशन हुआ है या नहीं, यह जानकारी नहीं है। नागार्जुन फटिलाइजर्स, महाराष्ट्र को-आपरेटिव फटिलाइजर्स, कोठापी फटिलाइजर्स, एम०पी० एमो इंडस्ट्रीज फटिलाइजर्स और मधुवन फटिलाइजर्स की एक्सपैशन के बारे में भी 1975-76 में अनुमति चाही गई थी। संभवतः उनको अनुमति भी मिली थी। कुछ अन्य आवेदकों के प्रार्थना-पत्र अस्वीकार किये गये। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ये क्यों अस्वीकार किये गये और क्या अब उन पर पुनर्विचार हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है ?

अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन के बारे में काफी प्रयत्न हुए हैं और हमारे वैज्ञानिक इस बारे में धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं जिन्होंने समुद्र तटीय क्षेत्र में जाकर काफी इस दिशा में बड़ा काम किया। देश में उपस्थित ऊर्जा संकट को हल करने की दृष्टि से जो काम किया है, वह वास्तव में महत्वपूर्ण काम है। देश इसमें अभी आत्मनिर्भर तो नहीं हो पाया है, लेकिन फिर भी जो बहुत सारी विदेशी मुद्रा कच्चे तेल के आयात करने पर खर्च करनी पड़ती थी, जिससे हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति डाँवाडोल हो जाती थी, उसमें काफी बचत हुई है। जहाँ तक कच्चे तेल का सम्बन्ध है हमें आज भी विभिन्न देशों से प्राप्त करना पड़ता है। सबसे अधिक आयात अरब देशों से करना पड़ता है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 1977-78 में 1.1 मीट्रिक टन कच्चा तेल हम केवल किसी एक देश से ही आयात करने जा रहे हैं। तेल के आयात पर हम बहुत काफी पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं।

इसमें तभी बचत की जा सकती है जब हम अपने यहां हमका उत्पादन और बढ़ायें।

बम्बई हाई हो, या अन्य समुद्र तटीय क्षेत्र हो हां हां भी इस प्रकार से तेल प्राप्त करने की स्थिति हो वहां से तेल प्राप्त करना चाहिए। गुजरात के जिस लाके से हम कच्चा तेल प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, उसमें भी यदि हम और खोज करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी इस बन्ध में जो आत्मनिर्भरता बनाती जा रही है उसमें वह बहुत सहायक होगा।

बम्बई हाई से प्राप्त तेल के उपयोग का जहां तक प्रश्न है, उसके बारे में महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में काफी पारस्परिक चर्चा हुई है। पाइप लाइन के जरिये से या टैंकर्स के जरिये से उसे निश्चित स्थान तक पहुंचाया जाये, उसका प्रश्न विचाराधीन है, उसे भी हल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये। फटिलाइजर के उत्पादन के लिये उसके उपयोग के बारे में भी अगर विचार किया जायेगा तो वह भी हमारे लिए लाभकारी होगा।

अन्त में मैं औषधि उद्योग के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। इसके सम्बन्ध में हाथी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सरकार को बहुत समय पहले प्राप्त हुई थी। किन्तु उसकी सिफारिशों को लागू करने के बारे में आज तक कोई विशेष कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स तथा इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल लि० जैसे बड़े कारखाने हैं, जो विभिन्न दवाइयां बनाते हैं। प्रायः अनिवार्य दवाइयां इन कारखानों में तैयार होती हैं। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें काफी भाटा चला आ रहा है। इस

घाटे को हम किसी प्रकार से भी न होने दें और हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स जो अच्छी औषधि निर्माण संस्था है, उसको हम और उपयोगी बना सकें, इस दृष्टि से उसके कार्य संचालन के बारे में गंभीरता से विचार जरूरी है।

जहां तक हाथी समिति की रिपोर्ट का प्रश्न है, मेरे पास एक प्रेस कटिंग है जिसमें बताया गया है—

“Hathi Panel Papers Missing: Important official papers containing observations made on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee on the drug industry are reported to be missing from the relevant file. These contain a note by the then Minister of State, Mr. K. R. Ganesh. This was discovered when relevant papers and comments on the report were collected for study by the new Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, Mr. H. N. Bahuguna....”

इस प्रकार से अगर रिपोर्ट्स के पेपर्स ही मिस हो जायें, तो क्या कंटेन्ट्स थे, किस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट थी, यदि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बारे में जानने का प्रयत्न करेंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। जहां तक औषधियों के आयात का सम्बन्ध है, जिनके बारे में आयात के लाइसेन्सेज दिये जाते हैं, उसके बारे में काफी फार्मसीज के घोटाले कई बार सुनने में आये हैं।

आयात लाइसेंस के द्वारा जो राज-मैटिरियल मंगाये जाते हैं, उन्हें आयात करने वाली फार्मसीज में न ले जा कर या उन से औषधि-निर्माण न कर के, उन्हें बड़ी फार्मसीज को दे दिया जाता है। इस में भारी घोटाला होता है। आयातित कच्चे माल का भी लिक्विड का रीबाटलिंग और रीपैकिंग के नाम पर भारी दुरुपयोग होते हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में उन्हें एक दूसरे

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

को बेचने और काफी मुनाफा कमाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। इस कारण ये औषधियाँ उपभोक्ताओं तक बड़ी कम्पनीज के जरिये ही पहुँच पाती हैं। छोटी कम्पनियाँ लाइसेंस बेच कर भारी मुनाफा कमाती हैं। इस बारे में जाँच करना आवश्यक है।

पिछले दिनों मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर, नगर में ड्रग फार्मसीज द्वारा मिलावटी दवाइयाँ तैयार करने का मामला समाचार-पत्रों में आया था। सदन में भी वह मामला उठा था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही हुई? इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिससे मिलावटी दवा बनाने वाले दंडित हो सकें।

अब दूसरा प्रश्न है कीमतों का। एम० टी० सी० बहुत ज्यादा कीमतें आयातित दवाइयों पर वसूल करती है। जो चीज वह 250 रुपये पर किलोग्राम के हिसाब से मंगाता है, उसके वह 450 या 500 रुपये वसूल कर रहा है। हाथी समिति ने भी औषधियों की कीमतों को कम करने के बारे में मुझाव दिया था और उपाय दिये थे कि एक तो मुनाफा कुछ कम किया जाये, दूसरे, उत्पादन-लागत में कमी की जाये और तीसरे, आयातित कच्चे माल पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी को घटाया जाये। मंत्री महोदय को इन मुझावों पर विचार करना चाहिये।

एस० टी० सी० द्वारा औषधियाँ स्पलाई किये जाने के बारे में और उसके मुनाफे के बारे में भी एक समाचारपत्र की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि :

"It is argued that after allowing for import duty at 75 per cent, clearing and forwarding charges, bank interest and handling cost

incurred by the STC, the price should not exceed Rs. 400 a kg., but it is noted that the international price for chloram phenicol is Rs. 230 a kg., and for tetracylin is Rs. 215 but the prices at which STC releases are Rs. 550 and Rs. 650 respectively".

इस से प्रकट है कि एम० टी० सी० दुगने से भी ज्यादा कीमतें वसूल कर रहा है। मंत्री महोदय प्रयत्न करें कि एस० टी० सी० द्वारा इतनी ज्यादा कीमत न वसूल की जाये। आज हमारे देश में गरीबों को लाइफ सेंविंग ड्रग्स और अनिवार्य दवायें बहुत कम मिलती हैं क्योंकि वे महंगी हैं और उन के अभाव में उन की चिकित्सा ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो पाती है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय दवाओं की कीमतें कम करने की दिशा में आवश्यक निर्णय लेंगे तथा बहुराष्ट्रीय औषध कम्पनियों के भारी मुनाफे पर भी रोक लगायेंगे और उनकी कार्य पद्धति को भी नियंत्रित करने का यत्न करेंगे अंत में मैं मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और कटौती प्रस्तावों का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जब तक इस मंत्रालय का काम सुचारू रूप से नहीं होगा तब तक न तो देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था ठीक होगी और न ही देश तरक्की करेगा। अगर हम ने अन्न के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है, तो वह तभी हो सकता है, जब कि हमारे यहाँ फटिलाइजर का उपयोग ज्यादा हो। उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिये पेट्रोलियम प्राइकट्स की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इसी तरह लोगों का स्वास्थ्य ठीक रखने के लिए दवाओं की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

इस मंत्रालय में तीन मंत्रालय शामिल हैं। इस का नाम मिनिस्ट्री आफ पेट्रोलियम कैमिकल्स एन्ड फटिलाइजर्स है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस का नाम "बहुगुणा मंत्रालय" रख दिया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। क्योंकि इस में कई मंत्रालय हैं बहुगुणा मंत्रालय है।

ऐसा मैं नहीं कहूंगा कि पेट्रोलियम या बाकी दूसरी चीजों में पहली सरकार ने कुछ काम नहीं किया। कुछ काम तो जरूर हुआ है। परन्तु यह मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि देश की जितनी आवश्यकता थी उसके अनुपात में बहुत ही कम काम हुआ और जो इस का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन था विशेषतया पेट्रोलियम का, फटिलाइजर प्रोडक्ट्स का, रिफाइनरीज का इन में जो अधिकारी थे उन में से कुछ लोग काकस के हिस्से हैं और जिन्होंने पिछले दो तीन सालों में काफी गड़बड़ी की है। आप के मामले भी उन की ये चीजें हैं। उन में कुछ तो ऐसे हैं कि जिन्हें मजबूर किया गया कि वे गड़बड़ करें, उन से गड़बड़ कराई गई और कुछ अधिकारियों ने स्वयं गड़बड़ की है। इस के अन्दर पहले के मंत्री महोदय भी शामिल हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि स्नाम जो इंटेलियन कंसर्न थी जिस के बारे में बगैरा अखबारों में आया है कि सैकड़ों करोड़ का ठेका उस को दिया गया बगैर टेंडर के लोएस्ट टेंडर उस का नहीं था, बाब में निगोशिएशन से दिया गया, जो मिनिस्टर थे इस विभाग के और जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे उन के कहने से दिया गया, इन सारी बातों की जांच की जाय। मैं कहूंगा कि कौन से अधिकारी इस तरह के थे, जिन्हें मजबूरन करना पड़ा उन को छोड़ दीजिये लेकिन जो उस के हिस्से थे और जिन्होंने गड़बड़ की है उन की जांच की जाय। इन सारी बातों के बारे में यहां पर सफाई होनी चाहिये और जो मंत्री इस के अंदर गड़बड़ कर रहे थे उन के बारे में भी सफाई होनी चाहिये। मैं कहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इन तमाम बातों की जांच करें और सदन को बताएं कि किस तरह से एफ सी आई में और पेट्रोलियम वगैरह के महकमें में गड़बड़ रही है।

चूंकि ये कारपोरेशंस है इसलिये इन की सविसेज के बारे में जो मंत्री रहे वह कर सकते हैं और परिणाम यह है कि फटिलाइजर फैंक्ट्रीज जितनी हैं उन में 75-76 में करीब

32 करोड़ का घाटा रहा और 76-77 में इन सारी फैंक्ट्रीज में लगभग 40 करोड़ का घाटा होने की उम्मीद है। उसका कारण यह है कि जितनी इन की कैपेसिटी है उस पूरी कैपेसिटी से ये नहीं ल रही है। करीब 63 परसेंट कैपेसिटी का यूटिलाइजेशन हो रहा है। तो उन का यूटिलाइजेशन पूरा होना चाहिये। इधर खाद की कमी है और उधर पूरी कैपेसिटी से कारखाने नहीं चल रहे हैं। यह दुख की बात है। इस के मंत्री महोदय काफी होशियार हैं। मैं उनसे आशा करूंगा कि वे इस चीज को देखें। इस की मशीनरी और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टोन अप करें, देखें कि ये पूरी कैपेसिटी से चलते हैं। दो साल के बाद इन फटिलाइजर फैंक्ट्रीज के अंदर जिन में करीब 700 करोड़ रुपये इन्वेस्ट किये हुए हैं, घाटा नहीं होना चाहिये। घाटा समाप्त होना चाहिये। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। अभी तो वह आयवरी टावर में रहते हैं।

मुझे मालूम है कि एक 0 सी 0 आई 0 बोर्ड ने जो किया दिया और जो स्टॉक के तंगलों की फनिशिंग के लिये खर्च किया, पिछले साल करीब एक करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन उस के लिये किया। मैं जब पहले सदन में था तो मुझे हरिद्वार जाने का मौका मिला और दूसरी जगहों में भी मैंने देखा कैसा ठाट बाट और शान शौकत इन के गस्ट हाउसेज और दूसरी चीजों में है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन चीजों को कम किया जाय। हमारा उद्देश्य है कि जनता को चीजें सस्ती मिलें, फटिलाइजर सस्ता मिले और वह तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक इन के ठाट बाट कम नहीं होंगे। इस के लिये हो सके तो आप पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बना दें जो जा कर अपनी आंखों से सारी चीजों को देखे क्योंकि आक्सर तो अपने उसी ढंग से लते हैं। यह ठाट बाट खत्म होना चाहिये और इस से जो बचत हो उस का लाभ जनता को मिलना चाहिये।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एफ० सी० आई० के बारे में विजिलेंस कमीशन और सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आई है। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या फाइन्डिंग दी है और सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्य-वाही की है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को बतलायें।

आज देश को फर्टिलाइजर की जरूरत है। फर्टिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल इस देश में होना चाहिये—इस के बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं है। लेकिन खाद के उपयोग से सम्बन्धित कई समस्याएँ इस देश के सामने आई हैं, उन समस्याओं को सुलझाना मंत्री महोदय का काम है। जो हमारे छोटे छोटे किसान हैं, वे कैसे खाद का प्रयोग करें, उस की टेक्नालाजी क्या है, कौन सी जमीन में कितना खाद लगेगा—जब तक इन सब बातों की पूरी जानकारी हम अपने किसानों को नहीं देंगे तब तक इस का सही उपयोग नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप का मंत्रालय खाद्य मंत्रालय के साथ मिल कर छोटे-छोटे किसानों को प्रशिक्षण दे कि इरिगेटेड लैंड में कितना खाद देना चाहिये, जो लैंड इरिगेटेड नहीं है उसमें कितना खाद देना चाहिए, सायल टेस्टिंग और क्राप आदि का ज्ञान उन को सही तरह से दिया जाना चाहिये। हम ने देखा है—कई बार खाद के गलत इस्तेमाल से पैदावार पर फर्क पड़ता है और किसानों का नुकसान पहुँचता है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस के बारे में सही जानकारी किसानों को दी जाय।

इसी के साथ एक और बात भी जुड़ी हुई है—मुझे मालूम नहीं सरकार ने इस के बारे में कोई जांच कराई है या नहीं—जो खाद हमें खेतों में देते हैं—आने वाले दस सालों के बाद कहीं इस देश के सामने कोई समस्या तो खड़ी नहीं हो जायेगी। इस खाद के उपयोग से कहीं

ऐसा न हो कि हमारी जमीनों की उपज उप-शक्ति कम हो जाये और दस साल के बाद फिर इस देश के सामने अनाज की समस्या पैदा हो जाये। मैं इस विषय का एक्पर्ट नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं ऐसा सुना है। मेरा सुझाव है कि देशी खाद का उपयोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा होना चाहिये, क्योंकि देशी खाद से कोई प्राबलम पैदा नहीं होती है, जब कि दूसरी खाद से ऐसी समस्या पैदा हो सकती है। इस लिये सरकार को इसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना चाहिये।

कुछ शब्द में खाद के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ—प्राप ने कुछ फार्मों में साविन सोसायटी बनाई है, लेकिन यह काम केवल कापरा पर ही है। अभी छोटे किसानों को फर्टिलाइजर मिल नहीं रहा है। इस समय हमारे देश की ईन्ड-पर एक बहुत कम है, यदि प्राप इस को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, और चाहते हैं कि छोटे छोटे किसानों को इस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो—जैसा कि हमारी पार्टी का उद्देश्य भी है कि हमें छोटे किसानों की परबेजिम कैरेमिटी को बढ़ाना है, उन के स्ट्रेण्ड को उँचा करना है—नो यह खाद उन को मिले ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

अब कुछ शब्द में ड्राज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। 1975-76 में करीब 40 करोड़ रुपये का हम ने इम्पोर्ट किया। मुझे इस के बारे में थोड़ा अनुभव है और उस के आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जितनी मस्टो नेगनल-कम्पनी है या कुछ देशी कम्पनियाँ भी ऐसी हैं जो इस काम में बहुत ज़बरदस्त प्राफिटीयोरिंग करती हैं। उन के पब्लिक रिलेशन आफिसर्स के साथ हमारे लोगों के इतने ज्यादा सम्बन्ध होते हैं कि उन पर हाथ लगाना मुश्किल होता है। मुझे याद है—जब पहले पेटेंट-जा कमेटी बनी थी, मैं भी उस का

सदस्य था, मैंने देखा कि बड़ी जबरदस्त सिफारिशें उस कमेटी के सामने लाई जाती थी, जिन का मैं बयान नहीं कर सकता। इस लाबी को हमें तोड़ना चाहिये। मेरी यह निजी राय है कि जो मल्टी नेशनल ड्रग कम्पनी है, आप इन को नेशनलाइज कीजिये, यदि यह सम्भव न हो तब कम से कम इन को इण्डयनाइज जरूर कीजिये। देसी कम्पनियों के प्राफिट को कम करने के लिये आप उन के प्राफिट पर सीलिंग लगा दीजिये कि इससे ज्यादा प्राफिट नहीं होगा। जो मरने वाले हैं, अस्वस्थ हैं, बीमार हैं, उनको सस्ते दामों पर दवाइयां मिल सकें। हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी दवाएं बनती हैं लेकिन उसमें भी गड़बड़ है। मैं नहीं कहता कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में दवाएं न बनायें लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि लोगों को दवाएं रिजनेबल प्राफिट रख कर ही मिलनी चाहिये। चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो, चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर हो, चाहे फारन कम्पनीज हो चाहे देशी कम्पनियां हो सबकी एक सीलिंग रख कर दवायें बेचनी चाहियें। मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसको देखेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा जो पेटेंट ला है, यह भी एक खतरनाक चीज है। इसकी वजह से मोनोपोली बढ़ रही है और मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय, इस पेटेंट-ला को दुबारा देखें और इसकी जांच करें। मैं तो पेटेंट-ला के बिलकुल खिलाफ हूं। लेकिन अगर आप समझते हैं कि इसका होना जरूरी है तो उसे कुछ मावा में ही लागू करें। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पेटेंट-ला को डिबरेलाइज किया जाए। इसमें ऐसी चीज होने की जरूरत है जिससे जनता को लाभ हो और मोनोपोली खत्म हो मैं मंत्री महोदय का इसकी ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

ड्रग के सम्बन्ध में, जो पहले की सरकार थी उसकी शिकायत करना तो अब बेकार है लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार के जो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हैं उनकी

जरूर तारीफ होनी चाहिये। वे हमारी देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। हमारे जो अब तक मंत्री हुए हैं वे इस बात से कंफिन्स थे और मैं भी यह समझता था कि देशी दवाएं बेकार हैं, इनका कोई असर नहीं होता। लेकिन मैंने अनुभव किया है कि ज्यादातर एलोपैथिक मेडिसिंस एक चीज ठीक करती है, और दूसरी बीमारी पैदा कर देती है। आयुर्वेदिक दवाएं बीमारी को जड़ से ही उखाड़ देती हैं। इन दवाओं का कोई दूसरा असर नहीं होता। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि एलोपैथिक दवाओं को खत्म कर दिया जाये, मैं उनके विरोध में नहीं हूं। लेकिन इतना जरूर चाहता हूं कि आयुर्वेदिक दवाएं बनाने के लिये भी सरकार को सोचना चाहिये। आजकल अच्छे स्टैंडर्ड की आयुर्वेदिक दवाएं बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इन दवाओं को पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनाने के बारे में सोचें। इस तरह से देश की जनता को अच्छी दवाइयां मिलेगी और सस्ते दामों पर मिलेगी। इन दवाओं का बीमारी में अच्छा असर होता है, इससे इलाज सस्ता और सुलभ होगा। हमारे देश की जो प्राचीन परम्परा है वह भी इससे बनी रहेगी। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इन्हें पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनाने की व्यवस्था करें और जो भी सहायता पब्लिक सेक्टर को चाहिये वह उसे दे।

अब मैं पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों और पेट्रोलियम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह है कि हमारे देश को क्रूड आयल की हर साल 24 मिलियन टन की जरूरत पड़ती है। हम करीब ढाई मिलियन टन क्रूड आयल इपोर्ट करते हैं। 1976-77 में हमने क्रूड आयल और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स करीब 1450 करोड़ रुपये के इम्पोर्ट किये और इस साल इन पर करीब 1530 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेंगे। इसके इम्पोर्ट पर हर साल बहुत भारी रकम खर्च करनी पड़ती है। पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कंजर्वेशन भी हमारे देश में हर

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

साल बढ़ जाती है और मेरा जहाँ तक अनुमान है हर साल 6 लाख टन की जरूरत बढ़ जाती है ।

हमें अपनी मशीनरी की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा । पहली सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में कुछ काम नहीं किया ऐसा मैं नहीं कहना । ड्रिलिंग हो रही है, तेल बाहर निकाला जा रहा है कुछ काम तो हुआ है । लेकिन प्राबल्य बहुत बड़ी है इस को हमें मुलभाना होगा और अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना चाहिये । अगर हम दूसरे देशों की तरफ अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये देखते रहेंगे तो हम शायद बहरोल नहीं निभा पाएँ जो हमें निभाना चाहिये । हम कोशिश करें ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी हम आत्म निर्भर हो सकें । आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिये सर्वे किया है । उसके हिसाब से हमारे रिकवरेबल रिजर्व्स 6.5 बिलियन टन थे । अभी खुदाई बाकी है । कहाँ कहाँ खोदा जाना चाहिये इस पर ध्यान दिया जाये । बम्बई हाई को आपको और भी ज्यादा एक्सप्लोर करना चाहिये । इसका और भी विगोरसली एक्सप्लायटेशन होना चाहिये । और भी तेजी इसमें लाई जानी चाहिये हमारे प्रयत्नों में और भी ज्यादा तेजी लाए जाने की जरूरत है जब तक यह नहीं होगा हम क्रूड आयल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर नहीं हो सकेंगे ।

कीमते भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं । जहाँ से हम तेल मंगाते हैं वे देश और भी कीमते तेल की बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं ...

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): तय कर दिया है नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता: उनको धन्यवाद । करीब 150 करोड़ हमारा आयात में बाहर जा रही है । यह ठीक नहीं है । हमें चाहिये कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर बनें ।

एफ सी आई के आप चार हिस्से कर रहे हैं । मालूम नहीं इससे आपको क्या लाभ होगा । इससे टाप हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बन जायेगी और ज्यादा अफसरशाही उस में आ जाएगी । ओ एन जी सी में भी आपने देखा है कैसे कारनामे हुए हैं । मारुति की कहानियों को मैं रिपीट नहीं करता । आप देखें कि कौन लोग हैं जिन पर दबाव डाल कर काम करवाया गया और कौन ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अपनी मर्जी से किया । जिन लोगों ने ओवर जेलसली काम किया है, ओवर डूइंग किये हैं वे इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रहने चाहिये ।

पेट्रोलियम की कीमतों को आप कम करने की कोशिश करें । मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बहुत मुश्किल काम है । लेकिन सरकार ने जितने दाम बढ़ाए थे उस में उसने कई गुना ज्यादा एक्साइज तथा दूसरी ड्यूटीज लगा दी थी और इनको लगाने के बाद ये दाम बने थे । नियंत्रित देशों ने इतने ज्यादा दाम नहीं बढ़ाए थे । सरकार ने चूँकि कई गुना ज्यादा ड्यूटी लगा दी थी इस वाम्ते दाम इतने ज्यादा बढ़ गए थे । चलते चलते वह सरकार यह काम भी कर गई । पेट्रोल में आपको कुछ कमेशन देना चाहिये । पेट्रोल का कोई आल्टरनेटिव भी आपको ढूँढना चाहिये । गैस के दाम भी बहुत बढ़ा दिए गए थे । यह रोज काम में आने वाली चीज है । इसके दाम भी आपको कम करने चाहियें ।

देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था आपके मंत्रालय पर बहुत कुछ निर्भर करती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय कुशल हाथों में है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि दो साल में हम ऐसी स्थिति में हो जायेंगे कि जो घाटा होता है वह समाप्त हो जाए । स्टील मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि हम अब कोई रुपया सरकार से नहीं लेंगे । आपको एक्सप्लोरेशन के काम के लिए रुपया

चाहिये, वह आप लें। लेकिन फर्टिलाइजर के लिए, उसमें जो घाटा होता है उसको पूरा करने के लिए रुपया जो आप मांगते हैं, यह मांगने की नौबत दो साल बाद नहीं रहनी चाहिये। इसका आश्वासन आप देंगे, यह मैं आप से अपेक्षा करता हूँ। और आश्वासन चाहता हूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to join my small voice with many voices that have congratulated the Minister on the performance of this particular Ministry. I would also like to say here that we owe a great deal for the progress that we have made in the various Ministries that were under his tutelage, to the previous Minister, Shri K. D. Malaviya, particularly as far as oil industry is concerned.

In our country the aim has been 'to become self sufficient in oil. Dependent as we are even today for a good bit of our crude oil needs on other countries. We find that we are at the mercy of the world prices as a result of which our people and our industries suffer in a myriad ways.

On an earlier occasion also, I have pointed out to the Minister how the housewives suffer even in respect of a thing like domestic gas. There is a high excise duty on it and so it costs much more when it reaches the housewife than it does at the cost of production stage. We have also to remember how such countries as the Soviet Union and Rumania have come to our aid at a time when we wanted aid and help in this very gigantic task of oil exploration. We are trying to be more self-reliant now. I do not want to repeat the points that others have made in regard to your policy. Mr. George spoke earlier on this and I am in agreement with the things he said. Here I should like to appeal to the hon. Minister that he

should also get concerned with the present state of affairs in HEC Ranchi which is a public sector concern. It may not directly come under his ministry but certainly it is concerned with his ministry also, because the production in HEC Ranchi has an effect on your plans of getting oil drilling rigs.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Fertiliser factories.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: So many of the industries that are under your control are dependent upon this important public sector undertaking which had gone through doldrums so long. It had been picking up in the last few years and it had been showing very good results. Matters are serious there and I hope you should also get yourself concerned with that in spite of the very heavy burden that you have within your ministry itself.

I should like to mention one or two things about fertilisers before I go on to speak about the drug industry. As far as fertilisers are concerned, because of the dichotomy, viz., on the one side you have got the fertiliser industry and on the other side distribution and sale of fertilisers where the greatest malpractices take place are with your colleague who is sitting behind you. I am lucky because he is here and he can hear what one has to say there are some difficulties. The Janata Government have been saying again and again that they are oriented towards rural population; they wanted agriculture to develop more and more; they want people in the countryside to have a better standard of living and they want these things to take place. Fertiliser is something which reacts very sharply on them. The malpractices that are there in the sale and distribution of fertilisers are something very serious. You may improve production and bring up the factories to the maximum utilisation, still you go back again to that problem: what happens when it reaches the farmer. There are malpractices, which had been brought

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to the notice of the government and yet no action is being taken. A memorandum has been sent to the minister regarding All India Potash and I have received an acknowledgement—that is, your predecessor. He was then busy preparing for his debut as Chief Minister in the Punjab. I should appeal to you that you should take up that matter. That is not the only matter; there are a whole lot of complaints about the distribution and sale of fertilisers. Prices vary; there is widespread blackmarketing. What are you going to do to coordinate the work of the two ministries in regard to this very important product in which we are expanding in the public sector?

We hear our Prime Minister telling that the public sector is a total wash out and a total waste if people have to pay a higher price than for an imported product. Therefore it is highly important that you go into the whole question of marketing and distribution and see that there is some coordination between the two Ministries.

As far as the drugs are concerned, the main object: when the public sector entered into the drug producing world, was that this was a step towards releasing our country, our people from the stranglehold of the multi-national drug corporations. Therefore, we stepped in that area of the most important drugs which are most vital and essential for our people. And yet what we find is that the prices of these drugs are not coming down to the extent that it comes down when we are free of the profiteering that is being carried out by the multi-national corporations. That is why the Bhat Committee was set up and that committee went into the whole matter. It has made very valuable contributions. But unfortunately, in the recent period after the report came out, that report was relegated to the dustbin of his Ministry. I hope it will not be relegated to the dustbin of history, and that he will recover it from the dustbin and take note of the various important recommendations that have been made

there and see that those recommendations are implemented.

For instance, one of the recommendations is that drugs should be known by generic names and not by brand names. This is extremely important. I know what happens in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. These various big drug companies like Pfizer, Ciba others, they have got their people who go round and brainwash the patients with the result that when a particular drug is prescribed by the ESI doctor, the worker goes to the Doctor and says this drug will not cure me and so and so drug will cure me. Nothing on earth will convince him that the two are one and the same. Therefore he imagines that he is still ill and you get all kinds of complaints of malpractices both in the marketing and in the running of ESI and the whole network of corruption is there. The basic root cause of this, the starting point of this is exactly the operation of the multi-national corporations in the drug industry in this country. When we have got such concerns as Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri and IDPL (which is now beginning to pick up inspite of certain teething troubles and labour troubles) and when these organisations are at their commanding heights, why can't the multi-national corporations be brought to book? This is one of the vital recommendations. I do not have time to go into them one after the other

I would appeal to the Minister to take note of its recommendations and have a discussion with those Members of Parliament who are also concerned with it so that we could sit and discuss the matter. He can also tell us what is feasible and what is not. Even if he says some are not feasible, we can point out that they are feasible.

For instance, today you find the Paracetamol which is either sold as Plusprin or Aspirin or Saridon—you have also seen the same newspaper report, I am not going only by the Newspaper report—the production cost of it is only about 4 to 5 paise a tablet.

It is one of the cheapest drugs to produce but is sold at between 18 to 25 paise. This is the absolute illogicality and the anti-people position of the drug industry in this country. Therefore, drugs have to be made available at the minimum possible prices with only a marginal profit to the producing concern, whether it is in the public sector or private sector. There are also certain private sector companies which are playing ducks and drakes. There are concerns like the Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. started in the days of national liberation movement when I was quite young, by Acharya Profulla Chandra Ray, as a symbol of our struggle against British imperialism and the foreign drug monopolies which even in those days were making such high profits. This company is today totally in doldrums because of the playing around with funds, including funds borrowed from public institutions, by the present Director. We have asked for an investigation against him, but meanwhile he is retrenching workers. The company already owes money to public financial institutions to the tune of Rs. 3 crores. Soon you are going to find yourself in a real financial mess over this. This country has a tradition of fighting against the inroads of foreign monopoly drug companies, but this company is being threatened with closure. Why can't the IDPL take over this company which has already been investigated and found to be a viable concern? We are not asking you to take over a losing concern. We are only saying that the funds of this company have been mismanaged; it is not that it is not a viable concern. There are other examples. Bird & Co. is now picking up. In the same way, instead of setting up a new unit of IDPL in West Bengal, if IDPL takes over this Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., it becomes part of your public sector and you have a prestige concern with a well-known name, with people knowing who it is and what it is. The management has borrowed heavily from public financial institutions like LIC, IICI, ICICI and also from the banks

and all the money is going waste unless and until the government steps in and takes it over. The minister is a dynamic person and he is nodding approvingly. I am happy he is also taking some notes about this particular point. I hope he will deal with this matter with the same dynamism and see firstly that the consuming public are protected, secondly that the workers are protected and thirdly this vital concern is kept alive.

15.00 hrs.

There are some pending issues about the employees of the various concerns under this ministry which I have already brought to his notice. For instance, there is discrimination against the workers of the eastern region of Bharat Refineries that is a hang-over from the earlier period—in regard to wages and even retirement age. They have to retire at 55 while employees of other regions retire at 58. The management has held negotiations with the workers and the unions and has been very understanding, but it threw up its hands saying, "We cannot do anything because the ministry does not give clearance."

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: What clearance do they want?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: They want your clearance that they can change the retirement age from 55 to 58 and also bring their wages on par with employees of other regions, and their other working and living conditions on par with the workers in other sectors of the oil complex and within Bharat Refineries itself. That is what I would like to bring to your notice.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is Caltex.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: It is not Caltex. It is Bharat Refineries—previously Burmah Shell. The whole of eastern region is involved and some of my Tamil Nadu people are also in-

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involved. That is the position. And the workers have been very patient and I do not think you should stretch their patience any longer.

Then, about IDPL the Minister himself is aware of the problems of IDPL and I am glad to say that some progress has been made, but I hope that it will be speeded up because one thing I want to point out is that this is the one concern in the drug industry where you have got talented people who are working selflessly and which today is tied up in terms of the wage structure with the Central Pay Commission. This is the most illogical position because as far as Hindustan Anti-biotics and Pimpri go, they have got a different wage structure. It is only in this one concern the wages are not related to those in similar other undertakings in the public sector in terms of skilled, semi-skilled and highly skilled. And as for the private sector there is absolutely no relation whatsoever with the result that, you must understand, for those who are staying in the IDPL and who are working so devotedly you have today brought about a situation where you are trying to go up and up in terms of profits. These people are making quite a sacrifice. I might tell you that the private sector is again and again trying to wean away people from your IDPL by offering higher wages and therefore, you must understand that you should not tax the patience of your workers and your employees too long because even the ordinary worker there is an M.Sc. or B.Sc. and therefore, he can any day walk out and walk into private sector profitably. What are PFIZER doing. And what is CIBA doing? They are in one way trying to bribe them to sabotage and in another way they are trying to wean them away. So far they failed on both counts and, therefore, it is extremely important that this matter should not be delayed and the good work that he has set afoot should be completed as early as possible to see that their wages are related to those in similar public undertakings.

These are the words I would like to say and I thank you very much for the patient listening.

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया (करोल बाग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज कल फटिलाइजर की काफी डिमांड है। लोगों में इस की अवैकेनिंग पैदा हुई है लेकिन साथ साथ उस में करप्शन बहुत है और उसके मंहगा होने की भी हर एक किसान शिकायत करता है। इधर फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के काम को देखते हैं तो सन् 69 में वहां पर डाइरेक्टर्स एप्वाइंट किए गए और यह कह कर एप्वाइंट किए गए कि इस से इस में पैदावार ज्यादा होगी और काम अच्छा होगा, हम देश को सस्ता फटिलाइजर दे सकेंगे। कुछ मैनेजर्स को वहां पर डाइरेक्टर बना दिया गया। लेकिन उस के बाद भी वहां के रिजल्ट अच्छे नहीं हुए। यह जितना भी हमारा फटिलाइजर का सरकारी प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है उसमें 6 प्रोजेक्ट्स में हम यह काम कर रहे हैं। उन में से दो ऐसे हैं सिन्ध्री और दुर्गापुर के प्रोजेक्ट जिनमें घाटा हो रहा है। दुर्गापुर का प्रोजेक्ट तो बिल्कुल सिक चल रहा है और उस में कभी प्राफिट नहीं हुआ। सिन्ध्री का प्रोजेक्ट 30 साल पुराना है। इस कारण हर साल काफी नुकसान देता है। वह आउट आफ डेट हो चला है। इस फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के अन्दर प्राफिट होने की स्थिति तो है नहीं, उल्टे वहां पर बराबर नुकसान हो रहा है। सिन्ध्री में 1974-75 में 77 हजार 87 टन उत्पादन हुआ और उस में 8 करोड़ 93 लाख का लोस था। इसी तरह से 1975-76 में 14 करोड़ 78 लाख का और 1976-77 में 15 करोड़ 56 लाख का लोस था। इसी तरह से दुर्गापुर में जो प्लांट है वह हर साल लोस

देता जा रहा है। एक तरफ तो इतना भारी घाटा है और दूसरी तरफ हमारा एक्सपेण्डचर बढ़ता जा रहा है, उस के एस्टेब्लिशमेंट पर खर्चा ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है।

15.10 hrs.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL in the Chair]

अभी तक हमारे फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन का दफतर साउथ-एक्सटेन्शन में था, अब इस को नेहरू प्लेस में ले जाया गया है। इस के रेनोवेशन पर एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है। 30 लाख रुपया तो वहां के एग्गर-कण्डीशनिंग पर खर्च हुआ है। यह तमाम खर्चा फिक्सचर पर एक्सपेण्डचर है, लेकिन इस को ऐसेट्स के रूप में दिखलाया जा रहा है—इस तरह की बंगलिग वहां पर हो रही है। साउथ एक्सटेन्शन की बिल्डिंग का किराया हम 75 हजार रुपए महीना देते थे, लेकिन अब जो जगह नेहरू प्लेस में ली गई है, उस का किराया 2 लाख रुपये माहवार से भी ज्यादा है, जब कि यह जगह पहले से छोटी है। जब इस के लिये पहले आफर आई थी और हम ने इन्कार कर दिया था, उस समय इस जगह का रेंट 2 रुपये स्क्वेयर फुट था, लेकिन कुछ समय के बाद जब सौदा तय हुआ, तब इस का रेंट साढ़े तीन रुपये स्क्वेयर फुट हो गया और इसी भाव पर सौदा हुआ, यहां तक कि 6 महीने का किराया एडवांस दिया गया है। इस तरह की जो चीज हो रही है, इन का असर हमारे पब्लिक एक्सचेकर पर कितना ज्यादा पड़ रहा है—आप स्वयं अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं।

एक और चीज बतलाता हूँ—फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के लिये 44-ए, एन० डी० एस० ई० में जगह ली गई थी।

जब शुरू में आफर आया तो इस का किराया 7 हजार रुपया माहवार था, उस समय इस के लिये इन्कार कर दिया और यह तय हुआ कि इस जगह को नहीं लेंगे, लेकिन बाद में इसी जगह को 16 हजार रुपये माहवार पर लिया गया। जब इस तरह की चीजों को देखते हैं तो मन को तकलीफ होती है। कोई भी व्यापारिक संस्था इस तरह के काम नहीं करेगी जो हमारी संस्थाओं में हो रहा है।

अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता—श्री गुप्ता जी ने बताया कि आप फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया का चार संस्थानों में बाइफुरकेट कर रहे हैं। अब यह दफतर चार जगहों पर काम करेगा—इस का मतलब है कि आप को अलग-अलग चार दफतर बनाने पड़ेंगे, मैनेजर्स और लाइजों आफिसर्स सब अलग-अलग रखने होंगे—आप इस से अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस का पब्लिक पर कितना बोझ पड़ेगा। ऐसी हालत में क्या हम आशा कर सकते हैं कि हम जनता को सस्ता फटिलाइजर दें सकेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इन समस्याओं पर विचार करें।

वहां पर कुछ ऐसे अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं जिन के खिलाफ करप्शन के केसेज चल रहे हैं। एक निर्देशक (उत्पादन) है, उन के खिलाफ सी०बी० आई० की एन्क्वायरी हुई थी और उस एन्क्वायरी में यह निकला कि इन्होंने फटिलाइजर की बहुत ब्लैक मार्केट की थी। उन के ऊपर हैवी-पैनल्टीज लगाने के बारे में तय हुआ था, लेकिन बाद में पता नहीं क्या हुआ, उन की वहीं पर पदोन्नति हो गई और वे वहीं पर रह गये। एक वहां पर फाइनेंस आफिसर है—कुछ दिन पहले जब इस के बाफ़र्रेशन की बात चल रही थी, तब वे फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में थे, उस समय इस प्रपोजल को टर्न-डाउन कर

[श्री शिवनारायण सरसनिया]

दिया गया, कुछ बातों को सोच कर इस पर बहुत से प्रोजेक्शन लगाये गये थे। लेकिन कुछ ही देर बाद वे फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के आफिसर हो कर आ गये। इस तरह से जो चार इदारे बनाने की बात है उससे इन इदारों में खर्च ही बढ़ेगा। इन सब के डायरेक्टर्स बनेंगे, छोटे आफिसरों की पदोन्नति होगी, यह सब तो होगा लेकिन इन पर जो खर्चा बढ़ेगा उससे निगम की चीजों के दाम बढ़ेंगे और जो हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि फटिलाइजर हमें सस्ता मिले, वह उम्मीद हमारी धूमिल हो जाएगी।

अब तक इ निगम के बारे में विवाद चलता रहा है कि किन्हीं लोगों को अपने तौर पर पदोन्नति दे दी गई है। अब जनता सरकार के आ जाने के बाद इस तरह की बातें नहीं चलनी चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इसके चार इदारे हो जायेंगे, चार हिस्से हो जायेंगे तो उनके दफ्तर बनाने की बात उठेगी कि वे कहाँ कहाँ हों। जब दफ्तर बनेंगे तो उसमें जो एम्प्लाइज जायेंगे उनकी फेमिलिज डिस्टेंब होंगी। इस सब पर भी हमें विचार करना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार आयल कारपोरेशन में समस्या है। आयल कारपोरेशन में काम तो हो रहे हैं लेकिन वहां पर दो-ढाई सौ ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जिनके 3.6 हजार रुपये सालाना के एमोल्यूमेंट्स हैं। जब मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में पूछा तो मुझे उत्तर मिला कि ऐसा नहीं है। इसके साथ ही जब मैंने यह सवाल पूछा कि अनुसूचित और अनुजाति के लोग इस निगम में कितने हैं तो उसका उत्तर भी कितना हास्यास्पद दिया गया। यह दिया गया कि 15 प्रतिशत और साढ़े सात प्रतिशत स्थान इन लोगों को देने का निश्चय किया गया है और उसकी प्रतीति जा रही है। जब कि मैंने सवाल यह किया था कि इन जातियों के कितने लोग इस निगम में हैं।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकारियों के जो पद सुरक्षित हैं वे पद इन जातियों के लोगों को मिलें और जहाँ भी इस सम्बन्ध में कमी है उसको पूरा किया जाए।

इसके साथ ही इस निगम में जो डायरेक्टर्स उनके एमोल्यूमेंट्स एक-एक डायरेक्टर्स के दो-दो लाख रुपये सालाना से ऊपर हैं। यह तेल निगम की रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है। इसके साथ ही क्लब की मेम्बरशिप का खर्चा जो इन डायरेक्टर्स का होता है वह भी निगम से जाता है। इसके अलावा डायरेक्टर्स की फेमिली की इन्श्योरेंस के प्रीमियम का भुगतान भी आयल कारपोरेशन करता है। डायरेक्टर्स के दारे पर भी बहुत धन खर्च होता है। दारे के लिए उन्हें काफी अलाऊंसिज दिये जाते हैं। इन अलाऊंसिज के लिए वे लम्बे लम्बे दारे करते हैं। कभी कभी वे इन दारों पर सीधे एक रूट से नहीं जाते। वे पहले दिल्ली आते हैं फिर वापस जाते हैं। फिर कलकत्ता जाते हैं और फिर लौट कर आते हैं। फिर गोहाटी जाते हैं। यह नहीं कि वे कलकत्ता से ही गोहाटी जाएं। इस तरह वे एक ही काम के लिए कई कई दफा दूर लगाते हैं और कई कई रूट से लगाते हैं। यह सब वे इसलिए करते हैं कि उन्हें अलाऊंसिज बनाना होता है। यह अलाऊंसिज इतने भारी होते हैं कि उनका उन्हें लालच होता है। इस प्रकार की बहुत सी कमियाँ वहाँ पनप रही हैं। मंत्री जी इन सब बातों को देखें। और सदस्यों ने भी इन निगमों के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं मैं उनमें नहीं जाऊंगा। मैं तो मंत्री जी से यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ये जो गडबडियाँ इनमें हो रही हैं वे उनके रहते न हों।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्रालय की ओर से एक सरकुलर निकला है कि अगर कोई विदेशी आयेगा तो उसे शराब पिलाई जायेगी। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय इस फटिलाइजर

कारपोरेशन में दो-दो लाख रुपये की शराब पिलाई जाती है। यह पता नहीं यह शराब किसको पिलाई जाती है? इन इदारों में जो मुनाफा होता है, वह इस तरह से अग्रर खर्च किया जाएगा तो हम लोगों को सस्ती चीजें इनसे कैसे मिलेंगी। मुझे आशा है मंत्री जी ऐसी नीति अपनायेंगे जिससे ये निगम ठीक से काम करें।

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants. I have, however, certain submissions to make.

Innumerable questions were raised on the floor of the House regarding drug production and the accounts of drug companies, some of them pertaining to the performance of the public sector and some to the cost of indigenous production. The result was that the Hathi Committee was constituted on 8th February, 1974. The Hathi Committee went into all the facets of this industry and made certain recommendations. Its report came in April, 1975, but this report, it appears, was not agreeable to the then Minister. That is the impression which the people are carrying and has been confirmed by the act of erstwhile Ministry in not taking action to dilute foreign equity participation as recommended by the Committee. It has been recommended in that report, and it was ever necessary and incumbent under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, that all foreign equity participation should be immediately brought down to 40 per cent. The Hathi Committee had also recommended a further reduction to 26 per cent in due course. This was not implemented. As a result, we find that Pfizer, Glaxo, S.K.F., May & Baker, Abbotts and several other companies have converted their reserves into capital. There has been a huge capitalisation of reserves. I may point out that out of 25 leading companies, 17 have capitalised as much as Rs. 141.1 crores. Naturally, Indianisation of these subsidiary foreign companies is

not possible by the introduction of Indian capital.

These 25 companies had in 1974-75 assets worth about Rs. 183.3 crores, but in 1975-76 they had grown to Rs. 196.6 crores, which means an expansion of 6.9 per cent. So also, funds owned by them in 1974-75 were Rs. 89.5 crores which increased to Rs. 101.7 crores in 1975-76, which means an expansion of 13.5 per cent.

So, we get a very crystal clear picture of the activities of these companies, but the erstwhile Ministry did not think it worthwhile to curb their activities, and that is why they were given these opportunities.

The initial capital of these companies was only Rs. 5 crores but their present capital has risen to Rs. 298 crores. They did not, at any time, think of diluting all the foreign equity. They have reaped a number of high profits and they have got many advantages and concessions also to which they are not, in fact, entitled. They have secured it and they have got more of import quotas. I can give two illustrations. The Glaxo which was started with a capital of Rs. 1.5 lakhs, has, today, the assets of Rs. 32 crores. The Pfizer had the initial capital of Rs. 1 lakh but today it owns Rs. 32 crores of assets. This is the position. These multi-nationals have been benefited by the Permission Letters, C.O.B. licences, etc. This observation has been made by the Hathi Committee even. They were given licences not only unscrupulously but many of them have not the legal effect even. There are irregularities committed. Unless and until there has been connivance at a highly important point, these companies would not have got the advantage which they had reaped. Then, these companies have practically taken the advantage under the pricing policy of the Government. Since 1970, the multi-nationals have declared high prices of their bulk drugs under the price control for formulations in this country whereas the prices of the products of Indian companies are

[Shri Yashwant Borole]

subjected to checks contrary to legal position. A number of illustrations can be given of this. I may point out succinyl choline chloride, glybenclamide metronidazole and a number of products which can be named. We find that even the pricing policy has benefited these multi-nationals. The Corporation, of course, has been bringing in the raw materials but at a very high cost. The cost needs to be reduced. When a trader imports directly, he has to pay 85 per cent of CIF cost with some clearing charges whereas the Corporation charges 116 per cent of CIF value. The result of this is that the supply of bulk drug to small scale industry becomes costly. So, I would only request the Minister concerned to look into this matter. It is a serious matter which needs attention and attendance also in order to do the needful. I remember that there was a question which arose before the Hathi Committee regarding taking over of these foreign equity holding companies and subsidiary companies. As that time, it was decided that it was not the fit time to take over these companies. However, they have also observed that a good surveillance shall have to be necessary, a good administrative check will have to be necessary if these companies are to subserve our Indian interest and purpose.

We cannot forget these remarks. But what has been the position up till now? You will find that those words have come to be true that all these companies have made a huge profit. Whether a licence was there or not for a particular commodity or a product, we can give a number of illustrations on the floor of the House that the raw materials were supplied to them which were not indicated in the licence. For example, I may point out here that the Pfizer Company has been given the raw material which was never indicated in the licence application. Its product Protinex is the example thereof. How can it happen? That is the question to a simple mind, of

But an ordinary prudent mind has always this question as to the functioning and the working of the multi-nationals and how they can manage to get things done in spite of all of them being irregular and illegal and against the provisions of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee. That is going on.

Again, I may point out a particular contract which has been entered by the IDPL with M/s Pharmafin which is a holding Italian Company. This news item appeared in the *Economic Times*. On going through this new-item, certainly, one is puzzled to know the facts. I would request the Hon. Minister to clarify the facts which may not keep us in dark. But the facts as they are and so far as we know are that a contract was entered into with them on 6-12-1976. It was before this contract that a deputation which had gone to Italy from our country had decided not to enter into any contract for know-how with this Italian company. That was already decided. Prior to this date 6-12-1976 the Government had written particularly to the IDPL that they should not enter into a contract with this Italian firm. Surprisingly in spite of both these facts, they entered into a contract with them on 6-12-1976. This is a serious matter which needs to be investigated. An advance of 20 per cent was also given on 6-2-1977 and, later on, the *post facto* sanction was obtained.

I would like to say that in all these deals, there should be a thorough investigation. In this connection, I may point out that the H.A.L. was willing to give the technology that was imported. They have brought in Japanese strains. They are ready to offer that. That as available and that could be availed of by the Government. In fact, it was not necessary to enter into this contract as it was entered into. So, a thorough investigation should be made into this matter.

Now, I would like to submit my view point on fertiliser. So far as the question of fertiliser is concerned, we

have achieved really a remarkable and commendable progress. There is no doubt about it. But we are lagging behind in one perspective which is this. We have imported modern foreign technology and applied it under Indian conditions. We have totally forgotten the vastness of our country and its total variation. I can see that our necessity was to double the fertiliser product, as early as possible. There is no doubt about it because that was the growing need of the day, an immediate need of the time to tide over the food position. But that is not all. This need of the fertiliser will go on increasing for ever to come.

But the centralised concentrated preparation of fertiliser with foreign technology alone will not save this country. This fertiliser has definitely a very bad effect on the soil also. It is not an organic manure. All these manures which we temporarily put into the soil have a bad effect. We must try, as far as possible, organic manure and local manure which will help to increase the fertility of the soil. The organic manure should be directed to be prepared on a very large scale.

Even though there have been recommendations by the Planning Commission to set up two new plants for preparation of fertiliser to meet the increasing demand, I earnestly urge that we should change our perspective. In fact, if we can change our perspective, there are innumerable products which can be available and which could be produced in India and from which indigenous fertiliser can be made and preferred.

Prof. A. K. N. Reddy of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, invented an indigenous bio-fertiliser. It is really worth to be trying. It is the only raw-material which is an extract of cattle dung. It is nothing more than that. But it gives one plant manure for 290 hectares. So, there is also a bio gas plant which has been there. The work has been done by the National Commission on Agriculture. There is also another invention which has been

there at the Sussex University in Britain by a tame colony of bacteria. It is really wonderful that the bacteria can fix the nitrogen. For a huge plant, a lot of investment is required. The possibility of bacterial development in order to fix nitrogen is highly explorable. It is highly desirable to put therein crores of rupees of investment even for the investigations thereof. These micro-organisms are in noddles of Leguminosae crops. Scientific Botanists have shown that genes can be transferred from one species to another also and therefore we can make crop self-fertilised.

This fertilisation is possible, but we have no angle and perspective regarding particular aspect of this matter. We have been going in for big commercial houses for which there has been some trouble of transport from one place to another. There has been a Gestation period also. There has been a teething trouble also and a number of other troubles are there in the location, in the carriers of the goods (from the raw-material to the finished goods); there has been some trouble in regard to distribution centres and a number of difficulties and expenses have been involved at every stage. But we are all along thinking how to multiply these particular plants in a country. If we can adopt and take another perspective, certainly the rural areas, people will be benefited.

There is another research which is also worth to be considered. It is known as wonder chemical. Its value has been assessed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research. This is a very wonderful chemical which has been extracted from the plant. This invention has come to light during investigation of herbicide for weed parthenium. I will earnestly request the Minister concerned to set up more plants again like sewage and sullage schemes of Nabha, Batinda and Mandi.

So, plants like that should be spread all over the country. The possibility of having bio-fertilisers should be

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considered. A new biological approach should be invented at the cost of some money to be spent on investigations.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a long list of Members wanting to speak. The time allotted is only four hours, out of which we have exhausted already about 2-1/2 hours. The Minister will reply at about 5.10 p.m. The hon. Members will, therefore, keep to their time limit.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, 5 to 7 minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Ministry operates on a very wide canvas and it deals with matters which are vital for the society and the country. However, in view of the shortness of time, I will deal with only one or two important subjects.

The first is about drugs. So far as this country is concerned, unfortunately, because of near-starvation and mal-nutrition, the people of this country have been sapped of their energy, vitality and good health, and the consequence is chronic diseases, including child mortality. Drugs are an unavoidable evil, and we must have them to meet the situation. That is why, we must find the drugs and make them available to the people at reasonable prices. But so far as the drug industry is concerned, unfortunately, even in the public sector, there is a feeling that it should still be treated as a profit-oriented industry. The multi-nationals are looting this country so far as the drug industry is concerned. Even in the public sector, as I have said, we find that the stress is on making profits.

The 'Performance Budget' shows that, out of 120 units in the drug industry, 31 units having foreign equity

exceeding 50 per cent are still operating; 16 units have foreign equity from 41 per cent to 50 per cent and 11 units from 26 per cent to 40 per cent; four foreign drug manufacturing firms with foreign equity of 100 per cent are functioning as Branches of foreign companies and six with foreign equity over 40 per cent are operating in the small scale sector.

No doubt, so far as the total quantum is concerned, there has been increase in production, but still we find that, in this country, so far as the installed capacity is concerned, that is hardly reached; there is a shortfall in the actual production as against the installed capacity which is much higher. The result is that we have to import, for very important drugs, all raw materials from the foreign countries which are not only denuding us of our foreign exchange resources but are also making us dependent on them. This is giving the opportunity to the multi-national corporations or the foreign corporations to get more and more entrenched in the Indian economy. So far as production is concerned, I would request the Minister to see that the future expansion is made in the public sector.

So far as drug licences are concerned, you can see how these are being cornered by a few houses. I have got a cutting from the *Business Standard* of 17th May, 1977, which says:

"A number of pharmaceutical manufacturers have been systematically pre-empting the licences for basic drug production with a view to keeping the potential producers out of business."

And they have named the big ones: Warner Hindustan, Searle India, Ranbaxy, Standard, Unichem, and so on and so forth, how they are being favoured with licences now and as a result, whereof small producers cannot really come into the field at all. This is one aspect which is very important and we will have to see that

monopoly is not created in favour of certain drug manufacturers, especially foreign manufacturers.

So far as the new licences which have been issued are concerned, I find from the Report of the Ministry that out of the 33 industrial licences granted during 1976 for bulk drugs and formulations, the public sector undertakings were given five, companies having foreign equity up to 40 per cent were given 20 and companies having foreign equity above 40 per cent were given eight. So far as letters of intent are concerned, companies having foreign equity over 40 per cent even now have been granted licences. I would like the Hon. Minister to tell us how and why it is that we have to still depend so much on foreign concerns and companies for the purpose of manufacturing essential drugs for the people of this country. The result is that although there are drug price controls etc., this price control has not been effective.

As for the Hathi Committee's Report which many Hon. Members have referred to, the previous Government really tried to shelve it. I would like to know what is the policy of the present Government with regard to the Hathi Committee's recommendations and whether all the recommendations have been accepted or not. Due to lack of time I am not going into the details, but this is a very important matter and it is one thing which is agitating the public mind very much. As you know, a specific recommendation that was made was with regard to dilution of foreign capital in this country in the drug industry. Another very important aspect is about substandard drugs. Spurious drugs have become a menace, and there is no doubt about it. Even the doctors who prescribe medicine will ask the patient to go to some particular shops as they cannot trust all the shops. The medicines are available to the people from the shops and therefore the shopkeepers are no doubt responsible. But there is

also a racket going on among the manufacturers with the help of unscrupulous people.

Another publication in the Statesman in May 1977 says:

About 25 per cent of multi-drug formulations including multi-vitamins, anti-biotics, Analgesics etc. are substandard. This is the finding of the Central Drugs Laboratory which tests about 4000 samples every year. The Laboratory found that a substantial portion of important basic drug is sub-standard. The Laboratory rejected 8 per cent of imported drugs in 1973-74, 11 per cent in 1974-75 and 17 per cent in 1975-76.

Kindly appreciate the importance of this matter. Nowadays people can hardly afford to purchase any drugs and even if they purchase them, they are not sure of the quality. This is a matter of people playing with human lives. Not only should the criminals be dealt with stringently, but efforts should be made to see that these things never happen in this country again. If people try to make money out of people's lives, it becomes very difficult. With 70 per cent of our people below the poverty line, even if some of them arrange to purchase one or two medicines to save somebody's life, perhaps by selling some property, only sub-standard drugs are available.

The other aspect is about the distribution of drugs. This is also a problem. Sub-standard and spurious drugs can be put out of circulation if distribution is made through public distribution agencies. As this is such a vital aspect, we cannot just leave it to the usual wholesalers and retailers to make money out of people's lives. With regard to this, the State Governments should be taken into confidence so far as public sector drugs are concerned and also where other drugs are concerned.

So far as the import of drugs is concerned, this is left to the State

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Trading Corporation. There are some complaints against the manner in which the State Trading Corporation is looking after this matter. It appears that the State Trading Corporation allowed a private firm of Bombay to import five canalised drug items in late 1975. This may be one of the off-shoots of the emergency, we do not know, but I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter of Mulraj Dundersey, a Bombay firm, about which a news item appeared in the Financial Express of May 20, 1977. There, serious charges have been made how State Trading Corporation allowed a private firm to import five canalised drug items in 1975.

So far as STC performance otherwise is concerned, I do not know, but I would request the hon. Minister to look into it. It seems that the drug industry feels that if the permission to import raw material on unit basis is given instead of bulk purchase by the State Trading Corporation and there is some reconsideration on the amount of import duty and central excise, there may be reduction in the price of drugs. But what has happened? Today, any basic drug after importation into this country by the State Trading Corporation or IDPL costs much more than the international prevailing price. According to this report, even those basic drugs which are imported by State Trading Corporation cost three times more than the international prices. Tetracycline which costs Rs. 215 per kilogram at international rate is sold at Rs. 650 per kilogram by State Trading Corporation here. Similarly, chlorophenicol prices at international rate is Rs. 230 per kilogram, whereas the rate here is Rs. 560. I can give many other examples, but the time at my disposal is very short and I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into this matter very carefully.

So far as the drug Control Order is concerned, is the duty of the

authorities concerned to consider and process applications for increase in the prices of the drugs. My request to the hon. Minister is to see that not only price increase should not be allowed without a proper scrutiny, but this order should be applied to find out how cost can be reduced and price can be kept at lower level. This 1970 Order is sought to put a break on the price increase, but how prices can be reduced, no steps have been taken in that direction.

So far as fertilizer is concerned, there is still considerable shortage and the Report says that the production has not yet stabilised and huge losses have been incurred by some of these undertakings. The price is undoubtedly high and beyond the reach of the ordinary peasants and agriculturists. I agree with the hon. Member who spoke just before me that we must find out alternative methods for the purpose of finding out some substitutes for the inorganic fertilizers that are there.

So far as the Fertilizer Corporation is concerned, its functioning requires immediate probe. There are serious charges and I do not say that my information is all correct, but I would request the hon. Minister particularly to see that so far as the present Managing Director and Chairman of the Fertilizer Corporation, Shri Sharma is concerned, there are serious allegations, how he took out a big procession in Delhi and went to 1, Safdarjung Road with his entourage from Fertilizer Corporation to pay obeisance to the former deity of this country and how promotion was given to him by the previous Minister for Petroleum, Shri Borooah and how Shri Agarwala was promoted. These are matters which I request the hon. Minister to look into very carefully.

About the minimum wage....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee, you have taken 15 minutes. I am sorry.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

One minute. About the minimum wages prevalent in the Fertilizer Corporation, they are very much disproportionate.

Only one point more. About the Haldia Petro-chemical Complex, this is vital for the development of the eastern India and Mr. Bahuguna, I am sure, will agree—this is not from a parochial point of view—that this is essential for the development or even survival of the eastern region of this country. This is pending before the Ministry for a long time and I would request the Minister to see that this project is early taken up in hand. The report is rather disquieting. In the annual report we do not find any mention of it.

Last but not the least Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan said I should also raise the question of the price of the cooking gas....Because she has promised me a dinner. I also feel it and I support her. For want of time, I am not elaborating.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर) :

माननीय सदस्यों ने जो यह कहा और मैं उन से सहमत हूँ कि अगर इस देश को औद्योगिक प्रगति करनी है, खेती में प्रगति करनी है तो इस महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय की तरफ हमें ध्यान देना होगा, उस काम में यह मंत्रालय महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। मैं जानती हूँ कि श्री बहुगुणा को अलग अलग तरीके से काम करना पड़ता है, इसलिए उनको बहुरूपी की भूमिका निभानी पड़ी है। इस मंत्रालय का काम कैसे चलता है उस पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हमारी प्रगति की रफ्तार निर्भर करती है। बम्बई हाई ने हम सब के मन में एक आशा पैदा की है। वहाँ पर तेल जो मिलेगा उससे बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर क्रूड आयल का आयात जो हमें करना पड़ता है उस में हम कटौती कर सकेंगे और पेट्रो कैमिकल कम्प्लैक्स डिवेलप करने में हमें मदद मिलेगी और देश की प्रगति के द्वार खुल जायेंगे। बम्बई हाई में बड़ी तेज रफ्तार से काम किया

भी गया है और इसके लिए पहले की सरकार को भी मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि बम्बई हाई को पूरी तरह से डिवेलप करने के बाद भी हम लोगों को बाहर से क्रूड आयल मंगाना पड़ेगा। और परिस्थिति ज्यादा सुधरने वाली नहीं है। 1981 तक बताया गया है कि दस मिलियन टन तेल बम्बई हाई में पैदा होगा और तब भी आपको 13 मिलियन टन का आयात करना पड़ेगा। तब भी हम स्वयंपूर्ण नहीं हो पायेंगे। कुछ, हद तक आगे हम तब जरूर बढ़ जायेंगे।

चूँकि समय मेरे पास ज्यादा नहीं है इस वास्ते ओ एन जी सी के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगी। वहाँ के अपसरों के बारे में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। जिस प्रकार से वहाँ पर काबू का इंटेरेस्ट डिवेलप हो गया था वह अगर न हुआ होता तो और भी तेज रफ्तार से काम हमारा वहाँ हो सकता था। अगर इस प्रकार से ओ एन जी सी के काम में गड़बड़ी नहीं होती तो काम और भी ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हो सकता था। अगर उसका प्रभाव आज भी वहाँ कायम है तो ऐसे अपसरों को अपनी जगह पर ठीक तरह से बिठाने का काम आपकी तरफ से होना चाहिए। इसके बिना यह जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है इसको वे अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर पायेंगे।

लिविड पेट्रोलियम गैस, एल०पी०जी० के बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने और श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन् ने कहा है। इस गैस का बड़े पैमाने पर डोमोस्टिक कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है। इस गैस की उपलब्धि को बढ़ाने की बहुत जरूरत है। इससे इंधन की काफी हद तक बचत होगी। एक तरफ लकड़ी की खपत में काफी हद तक बचत इससे होगी। दूसरी तरफ कल शाम को जिस विषय के बारे में इस सदन में चर्चा हुई थी महिलाओं के दर्जों को ले कर तो महिलाओं के जो घर के

[श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे]

काम की इजरी है उससे मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि हर घर में गैस हो और उसकी कीमत कम हो। अभी बहुत कीमत एल० पी० जी० की चार्ज करते हैं जिसको कम किया जाना चाहिए। अगर मंत्री जी चाहेंगे तो जरूर इसकी कीमत कम हो सकती है।

16.00 hrs.

वैसे तो दूसरी रिफाइनरीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है लेकिन आसाम आयल कम्पनी का अभी नहीं हुआ है। इसका जल्दी से जल्दी राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। पेट्रो कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री का कामप्लेक्स जिस प्रकार से बरोडा में शुरू हुआ है और एक नया द्वार उद्योगों का खुल गया है तो मैं चाहूंगी कि आई० पी० सी० एल० के जरिए और भी पेट्रो कैमिकल कामप्लेक्स कहां खुल सकते हैं इस पर विचार होना चाहिए क्योंकि इसके जरिए औद्योगिकरण बढ़ेगा।

बोम्बे हाई और उसके वाजू में जो रिफाइनरीज हैं इनके बढ़ने से जो पोल्यूशन का सवाल है उसकी तरफ मंत्रालय पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। यह हो सकता है कि मंत्री जी कहें कि पोल्यूशन का सवाल हम में सम्बन्धित नहीं है। लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में एनवायरन्मेंट पोल्यूशन कम करने के लिए एक ही अफसर है जो वर्कम और हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री से जुड़ा हुआ है, जब कि उसको हेल्थ या आपकी मिनिस्ट्री से जुड़ना चाहिए था। ऐसा क्यों है, मुझे नहीं मालम। बोम्बे हाई हो, या रिफाइनरीज हो, या फटिलाइजर कारखाने की बात हो, अलग अलग जगहों पर जो उनके प्लांट्स हैं वहां भी यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगी कि फटिलाइजर का ऐक्सपेंशन नहीं होना चाहिए। बरना फटिलाइजर की जो देश को जरूरत है वह कैसे पूरी होगी, लेकिन इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जरूर जाना चाहिए। क्योंकि मैं जानती हूँ कि ट्राम्वे के

फेज चार और पांच के ऐक्सपेंशन की बात हम कर रहे हैं तो उसके पास में रहना लोगों के लिए और भी मुश्किल हो जायेगा पोल्यूशन की वजह से। इसलिए जब तक पोल्यूशन का इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे तब तक फटिलाइजर कोरपोरेशन की यूनिट्स और ट्राम्वे प्लान्ट में जो ऐक्सपेंशन करेंगे उससे वहां की जनता के लिए बहुत बड़ी समस्या हो जाएगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब आप ऐक्सपेंशन के सवाल पर सोचें तो पोल्यूशन कम कराने के लिए क्या कर सकते हैं इस बात पर भी पूरा विचार होना चाहिए। बाटर पोल्यूशन के लिए तो एक्ट बना हुआ है, लेकिन एयर पोल्यूशन के लिए कोई एक्ट नहीं बना है। जब हम औद्योगिकरण की तरफ जा रहें हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि साथ साथ पोल्यूशन के बारे में भी विचार करें, और इस दृष्टि से जो फटिलाइजर कोरपोरेशन यूनिट्स की ऐक्सपेंशन की बात है उसमें इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिया जाए कि पोल्यूशन को कैसे रोका जा सकता है।

आपने रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि नैपथा बेस्ड फटिलाइजर का जो प्रोडक्शन होता है उस पर से हट कर हम कोल और आयल बेस्ड फटिलाइजर का प्रोडक्शन करें। इस प्रकार की बात तो हम कर रहे हैं और दो, तीन प्लांट्स कोल बेस के आधार पर शुरू भी हो गये हैं, लेकिन फिर भी जहां नैपथा बेस्ड यूनिट्स हैं और फटिलाइजर कोरपोरेशन का ट्राम्वे का प्लान्ट है और उसके फेज चार और पांच के ऐक्सपेंशन का विचार करते हैं तो मुझे यह लगता है कि अगर आसपास की बस्तियों से हटा कर प्लांट दूर ले जा सके तो अच्छा होगा। उसको आज भी हम विचार करें, तो अच्छा होगा।

फटिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में मुझे पहले बोलने वाली सदस्यों ने जिन सवालों की

रखा है, मैं उन्हें यहां रखना नहीं चाहती, क्योंकि मेरे पास समय कम है। लेकिन फटिलाइजर्स के बारे में जो माल-प्रीक्टिसेज यहां कही गई हैं, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ और उनकी तरफ देखना बहुत जरूरी है।

रिपोर्ट में मुझे एक वान बहुत अच्छी लगी। मध्यप्रदेश में ड्राइलैंड में फटिलाइजर के प्रयोग के बारे में एक परियोजना शुरू की गई है। मैं समझती हूँ कि यह बहुत ही जरूरी है, जब कि देश में इरिगेटेड लैंड को बहुत कमी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगी कि इसकी प्रगति क्या है? इस प्रकार के प्रयोग और भी बड़े पैमाने पर होने चाहियें।

मैं इस बात से भी सहमत हूँ कि इस देश में इनआर्गेनिक के साथ आर्गेनिक केन्द्रीय खाद फटिलाइजर का ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाने का काम करना चाहिये। अगर हंग से इसका बढ़ाने का काम करते हैं तो इसकी कमी का कोई कारण नहीं है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गोबर गैस प्लान्ट के प्रयोग की ओर भी खींचना चाहूँगी। जगह-जगह पर इसका प्रयोग किया गया, महाराष्ट्र में भी बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग किया गया, लेकिन मुझे खेद होता है कि पिछले 30 साल के समय में उस समय की जो सरकार थी, उसका रवैया यह था कि कांशिश तो करते थे गणों की मूर्ति बनाने की लेकिन तैयार करते थे बन्दर की मूर्ति? यही गोबर गैस प्लान्ट के बारे में भी हुआ। जहां जहां इसका प्रयोग हुआ इसमें कमी आ गई और पैसा ज्यादा खर्च होने की बात आ गई। लोगों में इस प्रकार की भावना आ गई कि गोबर गैस प्लान्ट से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इसमें बहुत पैसा खर्च जाता है फिर भी प्लान्ट ठीक बनता

नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि इसके और प्रयोग की जरूरत है। अगर हम गोबर गैस प्लांट्स बनाते हैं तो उससे हमें गैस भी मिल जायेगी, लाइट भी मिल जायेगी और खाद की भी व्यवस्था हो जायेगी। इसकी तरफ हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

ड्रग, फार्मस्युटिकल्स और कैमिकल्स के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि कैमिकल्स का जो रिसर्च अलग अलग हो रहा है उसमें काफी बेस्टेज होनी है। एक ही चीज की रिसर्च अलग-अलग कम्पनियां करती हैं जिसमें काफी पैसा खर्च होता है। मैं तो कहूँगी कि कैमिकल रिसर्च अगर एक आर्गेनाइजेशन बनाकर किया जाये, इसे कोऑर्डिनेट करने का काम हम करें तो बहुत कुछ मदद होगी और मैं आशा करती हूँ कि मंत्रालय इस पर विचार करेगा।

वैसे ही यहां ड्रग और दवाओं के बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई है। मेरा सुझाव है कि एक नेशनल ड्रग अथॉरिटी बनाई जाये जिसके मुख्य रूप से 3 काम होंगे। एक तो सस्ती दवाएं कैसे मिलें, इसके बारे में कांशिश होनी चाहिये। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि काफी दवाएं बनती हैं, हर वक्त नई-नई दवाएं बाजार में आती हैं लेकिन कीमत कम करने के बारे में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

1970 में दवाइयों का प्राइस कंट्रोल किया गया, लेकिन उसके बाद दवाइयों की कीमत कम करने के बारे में कोई ज्यादा प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि कीमत कम कराने के लिए मौका नहीं है। फार्मास्युटिकल और ड्रग कम्पनियां बहुत मुनाफा कमा रही हैं। सब जानते हैं कि

[श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे]

वे एड्वरटाइजमेंट पर कितना अधिक पैसा खर्च करती हैं।

हाथी कमेटी ने मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियों के बारे में जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उनके विषय में मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"Government have already accepted the recommendations of the Committee on Durgs and Pharmaceuticals Industry pertaining to leadership role of the public sector, etc. etc."

लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता है कि उन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करने के बाद गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कार्यवाही की है। आज भी मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनीज का रोल पहले का सा है, लेकिन फिर भी उन्हें लाइसेंस और परमिशन मिल रहे हैं। कई ऐसी मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनीज हैं, जिनको सिर्फ बल्क ड्रग्स, ड्रग फार्मुलेशनज और कासमेटिक्स बनाने में ही इंट्रेस्ट है। अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री बोराले, ने बनाया है कि इन कम्पनियों ने रिजर्वज और प्राफिट्स में मे 141 करोड़ रुपए का कैपिटल बनाया है। फिर भी उन्होंने सस्ती दवाइयां उपलब्ध करने की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

हाथी कमेटी ने साफ साफ कहा था कि जिन कम्पनियों के शेयर्स फारेन ईक्विटी में हैं, उन्हें इस प्रकार के लाइसेंस और परमिशन नहीं मिलने चाहिए, मगर इसके बावजूद उन्हें मिलते रहे हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि इन कम्पनियों को परमिशन आदि देते समय यह शर्त लगा दी जाती है कि वे अपनी फारेन ईक्विटी को कम करेंगे। मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का ज़्यादा देना चाहिए कि क्या इन कम्पनियों ने इस शर्त का पालन किया है।

31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत सी ड्रग्स को ओपन जेनरल लाइसेंस लिस्ट में रख दिया। मंत्री महोदय यह बताएं कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया है और इस से क्या फायदा हुआ है।

फारेन ईक्विटी शेयरर्स को जो मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनियां हैं, उन्हें नेशनलाइज करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

बड़ी कम्पनियां अपने अलग अलग ब्रांड्स की दवाइयां बनाती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि ब्रांड नेम्ज को एवालिश करने के बारे में हाथी कमेटी के मुझावे पर अमल क्यों नहीं किया गया है। अगर हम ब्रांड नेम्ज को एवालिश कर दें, तो दवाइयों की कीमतें काफी हद तक कम करने में मदद मिलेगी। दवाइयों के उत्पादन के लिए छोटी कम्पनियों को भी बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। यह कोई ज़रूरी नहीं है कि फार्मास्यूटिकल्ज में सब बड़ी कम्पनियां ही होनी चाहिए।

इस मंत्रालय का सबसे पहला काम जनता को शुद्ध और सस्ती दवाइयां उपलब्ध कराना है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में बताएं कि वह इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स का सपोर्ट करती हूं।

SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN (Barpeta): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on Demands for Grant of Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer. Oil is a valuable resource which is abundantly found in Assam. Assam is a small State but it produces a large quantity of oil. Due to lack of adequate facility of refining the crude oil in Assam, some quantity of crude oil is drained

out of Assam and it is refined at Barauni, in Bihar State. Assam has got a legitimate claim over the refining of the whole quantity of crude oil in Assam itself.

There are two small oil refineries in Assam, one is at Gauhati and the other in Digboi. Moreover, the oil refining capacity in these two small refineries is very limited. They have a refining capacity of 1.5 million tonnes each. So, the surplus quantity of crude oil, after satisfying those two small refineries, is brought to Barauni. There was a public demand for a third oil refinery in Assam. That demand was supported by the politicians, lawyers, students and the public of Assam. The slogan raised by the public in this connection is this. "We will give blood but we will not spare oil of Assam". The demand was so forceful that once picketing and dharna almost paralysed Assam Government. Students and lawyers courted arrest and were imprisoned for the cause of the demand for a third refinery in Assam.

The Central Government after due consideration was pleased to sanction a third refinery in Assam in response to the popular demand. A refinery at Bongaigaon with a refining capacity of 2 million tonnes was sanctioned. Luckily it happens to be in my constituency. But it is a matter of great regret that the progress of work on the said refinery is so slow that though there was an assurance from the former Minister that it would start refining from August 1976, it is doubtful whether the work will be completed in another two years' time. If it is completed soon, it can start refining crude oil and produce chemicals also.

Sir, the former Minister also assured that the refining capacity of those two existing refineries would be increased from 1.5 million tonnes to 2 million tonnes. But up-till-now no steps has been taken to increase the refining capacity of those two refineries, as a result of which several oil wells are kept sealed up.

Sir, the former Minister assured that the capacity of Bongaigaon Petro-chemical unit would be of 2 million tonnes capacity, but it is learnt that the present plant which is to be set up there is less than 2 million tonnes capacity. I do not understand why a genuine case of Assam is neglected by the Centre. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to kindly look into the matter.

Sir, there is a kind of colonialism in administration because the Bongaigaon Petro-Chemical office is run at New Delhi. Both the technical and non-technical staff of the Bongaigaon Petro-Chemical Office are working in the New Delhi office. Both the office and the staff are far away from the actual place of the project. Moreover, almost all the technical and non-technical staff are appointed who belong to other States than Assam. People of Assam State are not getting a fair chance in the matter of appointment in the offices of these refineries, because appointments are made at New Delhi. I therefore appeal to the Petroleum Minister to look into the matter so that candidates from Assam may get fair chance in both technical and non-technical job. Further, I would also appeal to the Minister to kindly look into the interests of minority community in respect of service in these Petro-Chemical units. I would request the hon. Minister to immediately shift the office of Bongaigaon Petro-Chemical office unit from New Delhi to Assam so that the installation work at Bongaigaon may be completed expeditiously and the refining of crude oil may be started as early as possible.

It is the urgent need of the people of Assam that it should be started immediately. There are several wells. The surplus product is sent to Barauni. There are some wells there which are kept sealed; there are so many crude oil wells in Assam and they remain unutilised. My submission to the hon. Minister is that Bon-

[Shri Ismail Hossain Khan.]

gaigaon Petro--Chemical complex should be operated immediately.

Kerosene oil that is produced in Assam sells there so costly. In some places of Assam it is sold at Rs. 2 a litre. This should be looked into and adequate measures should be taken for distribution among the rural people.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा) : चेन्नमैन साहब, जैसे इन्सानी जिन्दगी को कायम रखने के लिए हवा और पानी की जरूरत होती है, उसी तरह से एक राष्ट्र के जीवन के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वह शक्तिशाली और मजबूत बने और इसके लिए मौजूदा जमाने में, प्रगति के इस जमाने में जरूरी है कि जमीन के लिए फर्टिलाइजर और इन्सानी जिन्दगी के लिए दवाएं उपलब्ध हों। इसी तरह से हमारे ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम को बढ़ाने के लिए पेट्रोलियम गैस और वगैरह या दूसरी चीजों की जरूरत होती है।

चेन्नमैन साहब, फर्टिलाइजर के जो आंकड़े रिपोर्ट में पेश किए गए हैं उससे यह मालूम होता है कि 1976-77 में हमने काफी प्रगति की है। नाइट्रोजन फर्टिलाइजर की प्रोडक्शन 19 लाख टन बढ़ी है, जबकि 1975-76 में यह 15 लाख टन थी। इससे जाहिर होता है, कि हमारी प्रगति 97 परसेंट हुई है और नेट ग्रीथ 23 परसेंट है। इसी तरह से जो दूसरे फर्टिलाइजर हैं—उनका प्रोडक्शन 1976-77 में 4 लाख टन हुआ है, यानी 100 परसेंट एक्जीवमेंट हुआ और नेट ग्रीथ 50 परसेंट है। एडीशनल प्रोडक्शन आफ नाइट्रोजन और दूसरे फर्टिलाइजर से 1976-77 में फारन एक्सचेंज में 110 करोड़ रुपए

की बचत हुई है। लेकिन, चेन्नमैन साहब, इस सारी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के बाद मैं यह नहीं जान सका कि हमें फर्टिलाइजर की सालाना कितनी जरूरत है? हम कितना प्रोड्यूस करते हैं और हमारा फारन एक्सचेंज कितना करोड़ होता है?

देश की नेशनल इकनमी में फर्टिलाइजर एक को इम्पटिन्स की इण्डस्ट्री है। आज हमारे किसानों का जो फर्टिलाइजर सपनाई किया जाता है, वह इतना महंगा है कि हमारे बेचारे किसानों की कमर हो टूट गई है। पहले इसका पीपुलगाइज किया गया। पहले लोग इण्डिजेनेस सिस्टम को फॉलो करते थे, गोबर और पत्तों को खाद पैदा करते थे, लेकिन अब वे उपको छोड़ चुके, और उन्होंने अंग्रेजी खाद का इस्तेमाल करना शुरू कर दिया है। पहले तो यह खाद सस्ते दामों पर मिलती थी लेकिन बाद में इसके दाम दुगुने, तिगुने ही नहीं चार गुने कर दिए गए। जो लागू देहात में रहते हैं उन्हें अब महंगे दामों पर खाद खरीदना पड़ता है और इससे उनके अनाज की लागत बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश को सरकार इसकी कीमत कम करने के लिए कदम उठाए और सस्ते दामों पर खाद किसानों को दे। इसका फायदा किसान को भी होगा और देश को भी होगा। आंकड़ों में बताया गया है कि 1980 तक हमारा देश की आबादी बहुत बढ़ जाएगी। बढ़ती आबादी के लिए हमें अनाज की भी ज्यादा जरूरत होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी जो प्लानिंग हो वह उसी को ध्यान में रख कर हो। हम यह देखें कि आगे के सालों में हमें कितने अनाज की जरूरत होगी और उस अनाज की पैदावार के लिए कितने फर्टिलाइजर की जरूरत है। इस सबकी प्लानिंग करके हमें चलना होगा।

चेन्नई साहब, दवाइयों के जो हमारे बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, चाहे वे निजी क्षेत्र के हों चाहे वे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के हों, उनसे हमें सस्ते दामों पर दवाइयां नहीं मिल रही है। वे दवाइयां हमें सस्ते दामों पर मिलनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हम एक चौराहे पर खड़े हैं कि हम कौन सा सिस्टम अपना कर चलें, किस को आगे बढ़ाएँ। एक तरफ आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम है, जिसकी हम तरक्की चाहते हैं। दूसरी तरफ यूनानी सिस्टम है, होम्योपैथिक सिस्टम है जिनकी तरक्की भी हम चाहते हैं। लेकिन अंग्रेजी दवाइयों का सिस्टम ही ज्यादातर पायलर है। अंग्रेजी दवाइयां इतनी महंगी हैं कि गरीब आदमी के लिए इन्हें खरीदना बहुत मुश्किल है। देखने में आता है की दवाइयां बनाने वाली जो कम्पनियां हैं वे बड़ा मुनाफा कमा रही हैं। ये कम्पनियां एक-एक साख में आठ आठ करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफा दिखाती हैं। इतना मुनाफा तो ये दिखाती हैं लेकिन अमल में इन्हें कितना मुनाफा होता है, यह किसी को मालूम नहीं है। इन कम्पनियों की दवाइयों के दाम इतने ज्यादा हैं कि देहात में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए इन दवाइयों का खरीद पाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। किसी भी आम बीमारी के लिए डाक्टर का पर्चा लेकर जब वे केमिस्ट के पास जाते हैं तो तीस रुपए या बीस रुपए से कम की दवाइयां इन्हें नहीं मिलती। लिक्विड पैराफिन जो पहले सात रुपए में एक बोरी आती थी, उसके दाम अब तीस रुपए हो गए हैं। इन दवाइयों का इस्तेमाल अमीर लोग तो कर सकते हैं लेकिन गरीबों के लिए इन्हें खरीद पाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। अमीर लोग तो बड़े बड़े और छोटे छोटे अस्पतालों में जाकर अच्छे से अच्छा इलाज करा सकते हैं लेकिन गरीबों के लिए अंग्रेजी दवाइयों का इलाज बहुत मुश्किल है। इस लिए मैं

मंत्री जो से आशा करूंगा कि वे इस ओर ध्यान देंगे। जनता पार्टी ने भी भारत की गरीब जनता को बहुत सारे आश्वासन दिए हैं कि वह उनकी देख रेख के लिए सब कुछ करेगी। इसलिए सरकार का यह फर्ज है कि इन दवाइयों के कारखानों को इस तरह से चलाने की कोशिश की जाय जिससे गरीब आदमियों को सस्ते दामों पर दवाएं मिल सकें।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारी पेट्रोल इंडस्ट्री ने काफी तरक्की की है। तेल के खोज के काम में भी बहुत प्रगति हुई है। इसके लिए हम अपने महकमे के मशकूर हैं। हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में आज से दस साल पहले तेल के लिए ड्रिलिंग हुई थी। शिवालिक की पहाड़ियों में रोमानियन कम्पनी ने यह ड्रिलिंग की थी लेकिन वहां ज्यादा काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा और यह कह दिया गया कि यहां तेल निकलने के कोई आसार नहीं हैं, गैस निकलने के लिए आसार हैं। लेकिन सरकार की इस बार ज्वालामुखी के मुकाम, पर तेल निकालने की कोशिश हो रही है और उम्मीद की जाती है कि वहां गैस भी निकलेगी, तेल भी निकलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे भारत की इकोनोमी में बहुत सुधार होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पेट्रोल सस्ते दामों पर मिले। इस वक्त लोगों को यह महंगे दामों पर मिल रहा है। गैस भी लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर मिलनी चाहिए। हमारा करोड़ रुपया और अरबों रुपया जो विदेशों से तेल की खरीद पर खर्च हो रहा है इसको बचाया जाना चाहिए। यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम रिसर्च के काम में तेजी लाएं तथा दूसरे जो काम हैं ड्रिलिंग वगैरह के उनको जोर-शोर से शुरू करें। इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा इनवैस्टमेंट की

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द्र]

जाए। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो काफी अच्छे नतीजे निकलने की उम्मीद की जाती है और पांच दस साल में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि हमें विदेशों से तेल खरीदने की जरूरत न पड़े और इस मामले में हम आत्म निर्भर हो जाएं।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, I rise to support the demands of this ministry. I know that the three month old Janata Government should not at all own what the department has done during the last so many years. This report has been produced by people who have been associated with the administration for many years. There are many good features in this report. It gives a bright picture of the breakthrough we are trying to make in the field of fertilizers, petrochemicals and such other things. I was really thrilled to read that the Bombay High which was discussed so many times in this House set up a world record by striking oil within 27 months. But the drilling endeavour at Bombay High has been a long journey from 1953 up to 21st May 1976. It took so many years to strike oil. It throws a challenge to all of us to find out whether it was necessary that we should have waited for such a long time to strike this oil. The minister should find out where actually the loopholes lay and who was responsible for the delay—the government, the bureaucracy or the budgetary difficulties or some wrong projection of planning.

The report is somewhat sketchy. It gives information on one aspect, but does not give comparative figures. It must be a little analytical also so that those who read it should know what are the advances made in the industry in other parts of the world. There should be a chapter on that. The chapter on the growth of chemical industries is very sketchy. The chemical industry is growing tremendously in the world. And the

technology on this also is going very fast. As you know, Mr. Chairman, Japan has made a very big stride in this chemical industry. Japan has hardly any raw materials. Japan buys all the raw materials around the world, but in the chemical industry it has made a very big stride and I am told that in 1980 or 1985 there will be almost a revolution in the growth of the chemical industry the world over. Now we are in a small position compared to the world growth of the chemical industries. I know some of the chemical industry plants are capital intensive. A lot of money has to be put in to build this. But at the same time some of the chemical industries are a real key to the growth of economy and growth of other industries in this country. Therefore, I would have been really happy if there has been some discussion on the growth of the chemical industries in these reports.

16.36 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair.]

Another thing is that they have given certain figures at the end of the table concerning the consumption of kerosene and other things. What is the use of giving the consumption of Kerosene State-wise? If you give consumption of kerosene and other oils State-wise, we do not get a figure as to what is the actual per capita consumption of these very essential oils in different States. As for example, on page 48 of this Report of the Ministry of Petroleum it has been given that kerosene consumption in Orissa is 31000 tonnes in the year 1975. By this you do not know what is the actual per capita consumption of kerosene in this State. The kerosene consumption in Assam is 106000 tonnes whereas in Bihar it is as low as 154000 tonnes, in Maharashtra it is 605000 tonnes and even in Haryana where there is lot of electricity, the consumption is as poor as 50000 tonnes and in Himachal Pradesh it is as poor as 10000 tonnes.

But it does not give the picture as to what is the *per capita* consumption of kerosene which is an essential oil and which is used by 90 per cent of the poor people. What I want to suggest to the Minister is that if he could have found out the *per capita* consumption of kerosene in different States, perhaps it could have revealed the agonising poverty prevailing in some of the States. My object is to request the hon. Minister that where there are poor people in the States particularly in the few States where the *per capita* income is below the *per capita* national average, huge subsidies should be given so that poor people could buy kerosene at a very reasonable price. Unless that is done, they will not be able to have any lights in their homes. I hope the Minister will kindly look into it and see that something is done.

I want to say a word about research and development. Unless we spend a lot of money on research and development, the entire petrochemical industry is not going to grow. There has been a chapter somewhere about the Research and Development centre at Faridabad and I am happy that they have, through research and development—Mr. Bahuguna should read it—saved Rs. 4 crores of foreign exchange. Hats off to them. But at the same time they have said, if I read it correctly, that they designed a kerosene stove. Perhaps they wanted to produce an elephant and produced a mouse! I do not deny, but the scarce money for research and development should not be utilised in producing kerosene stoves.

Anybody in the village with some small implements can do it. I feel that this research must be extended and our young scientists and engineers must be mobilized to work on a war-footing. We should take advantage of modern know-how and technological developments all over the world: and at the same time we

must also develop indigenously, i.e. our own technology, know-how and capabilities through research and development. Our expenditure on research and development is very poor. Unless more money is spent on it, we are definitely not going to compete with other countries.

I am very happy that we have done very well in the production of fertilizers. I am not going to give you the maze of statistics and data; but I would like to ask why it is that when we make large quantities of fertilizer, some of it is stored and not sold out. The off-take is very poor. This has to be examined seriously. 80 per cent of our population depends on agriculture. If the fertilizers are stored in factories, actually the most essential outputs which we want to give to agriculture to help increase production, will not be utilized. If agriculture is not developed, our country will be finished completely. It is indeed a shocking state of affairs that during 1973-74 and 1974-75, the *per capita* consumption of all the fertilizers per hectare, per kg. went down. I have no figure for 1975-76. When the Minister presents a report of the Ministry, I would like that he also gives the up-to-date figures. Some of the figures are as old as 1975 or 1976. He can prepare a supplementary list containing figures upto March, 1977. In these two years, viz. 1973-74 and 1974-75, the off-take and use of fertilizer per hectare, per kg. went down; i.e. the figure for nitrogenous fertilizer went down from 16.9 to 15.8. I do not know other fertilizers from 3.9 to 2.9 tonnes; in respect K2-O it was almost the same, viz. 2.1; and the total came down from 16.9 to 15.8. I do not know the position for 1975-76 and 1976-77. This is a problem which has to be probed. During the last year I think there have been cuts in fertilizer prices 4 times; but in spite of this, there has been only a slight increase in off-take. The off-take is not substantial and a large number of poor peasants who own less than

{Shri S. Kundu}

5 acres are not able to use it, because of lack of money. What can be done about it? As Mrs. Mrinal said, they have started research on high lands. It is good. But at the same time it is a big problem in the coastal areas, right from Bengal down to the South where there is the problem of water-logging. Lands are covered with water for days together. So far, research in agriculture has not developed the flood-resistant variety of seeds. At the same time, the fertilizers which are used there, are washed away. The retentive capacity of fertilizer is low. Therefore, they do not use fertilizers. Research should also be directed towards these aspects.

It has been our desire and the demand of the people that essential drugs should be available at reasonably cheap prices quickly. It has remained a dream unfulfilled. The Hathi Committee had identified about 117 essential medicines and recommended that the administrative machinery should be geared to such an extent that these essential medicines are available at reasonable prices. I am sorry to say that this has not been done. With a dynamic minister like Shri Bahuguna, I hope at least these essential things will be done. The Hathi Committee said:

"It does not appear to have contributed materially to the emergence of a product or price pattern which is more in consonance with social needs and national objectives."

My request is that we should all put our heads together and make all efforts to see that the prices of drugs are so fixed that they are in consonance with social needs and national objectives.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI (Dharmwar North): Sir, I congratulate the Minister in advance on the good performance of his ministry. The fertilizer industry occupies a very key

place in the economy of our country. Fertiliser being one of the main ingredients in boosting up agricultural production, has received great importance during these years and I am sure with the increasing demand for fertilisers, the whole aspect has to be looked into again in a new perspective. When fertilisers were produced on a small scale and the demand was not much, they used to be sold at a cheaper rate. But now it has increased a thousand-fold. The technology has been adapted in such a way by the manufacturers that naturally when large quantities are being manufactured, the prices should go down. But on the contrary the prices are going up. What are the reasons? There may be many reasons, but I will mention one or two only.

After the issuing of the letter of intent and before the actual industrial licence is given, the period in between is so long that the prices go up and even the concessions of development rebate etc. that can be made use of by the industry cannot be made use of on account of delay. It is practically impossible for people who do not belong to the larger houses to make use of all these things unless of course the administrative machinery is geared up properly. I can give a few examples. The estimated cost of the Mangalore Fertilisers & Chemicals was Rs. 45 crores, but it rose to Rs. 110 crores. In a period of 5 to 6 years the cost of the plant for producing thousand tonnes of urea has gone up to this extent. In the case of Zuari Chemicals in Goa, the cost of putting up this plant for a thousand tonne production of urea was only Rs. 55 crores. Before setting up these plants, a proposal was mooted in this ministry for putting up a plant which could manufacture 200 tonnes of ammonia per day at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs, but somehow it was rejected and the ministry tried to set up these fertiliser plants whose production will be 600 tonnes of ammonia per day—a little more at

a later stage—but even before the production of 600 tonnes of ammonia could be achieved, they started thinking of doubling the whole thing! As a result, the gestation period becomes long and the prices naturally go up. I would like the hon. Minister to look into these things and see why prices are going up. Costing has got to be done in this case. Along with the other audit, if technical audit is also done, we can find out why prices differ in the different plants and how far there can be a uniform cost of production in the different factories, allowing a certain margin for local conditions or things beyond one's control. There should be an attempt to cut down the costs and make them uniform as far as possible.

With 20 large units in operation producing fertilisers and 15 units which are in different stages of implementation, our total production will be to the tune of 53.42 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 13.11 lakh tonnes of phosphates. The capacity that is being utilised is a little over 50, but some of the fertiliser factories are asking for permission to double their production. In phosphatic fertilisers, there are more than 35 companies in our country, including private companies. Most of them have become stagnant, they are not able to work. What is the difficulty with them, why have they become stagnant? Our production is nearly 4.70 lakh tonnes of phosphatic fertilisers and 3.50 lakh tonnes are being imported, but the demand today is 19 lakh tonnes. Along with nitrogenous fertilisers, phosphatic fertiliser also is a necessity, and therefore attempts are being made to boost the production of phosphatic fertilisers. Phosphoric acid is being imported. Unless encouragement is given to the indigenous producers and the stagnant factories to use their idle capacity, we will not be able to meet the demand for phosphatic fertilisers in this country.

Secondly, by-products have got to be taken out; otherwise, the cost of

the fertiliser would be very high. In the case of phosphatic fertilisers, soda ash is practically a by-product, and even gypsum. I do not know whether the Ministry has gone into these things. Unless these things are looked into, the cost of the main product will not come down and that is a necessity if the ordinary farmer with three or four acres of land is to use fertilisers.

When the cost of indigenous fertiliser went up, an effort was made to import fertilisers. Subsidy was given to the indigenous fertiliser, that was added to the imported fertiliser, and a pooled price was arrived at. I do not know how this economy works out and whether our indigenous fertiliser manufacturers will be encouraged by this and whether indigenous production will go up.

I was rather surprised to know that direct application of ammonia was possible in tropical countries. An attempt was also made in that direction in our country. I do not know whether it is still in the laboratory stage, though five years have gone.

Naphtha was also given to these factories at that time, but later on it was said that it was not available. How within such a short period, it can be mentioned that naphtha is available and then naphtha suddenly disappears? Now, it has been decided that those plants which will convert themselves into coal based or oil based, will be given rebate. A huge amount was invested in the beginning for the naphtha based plants. Later on, if it is to be converted, the whole thing has to be geared to a different type of fuel at a huge cost and thereby, the prices will go up. Has the Ministry not got an idea in anticipation whether the supply of naphtha is adequate or not? For how many years in advance plans are drawn taking into consideration the manufacture of indigenous fertiliser, utilisation of the fertiliser, prices for

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

the consumers and the capacity of the consumers to purchase the same?

I am happy that the Ministry is trying to see that this fertiliser is also utilised in dry areas. Experiments are being made in Madhya Pradesh with the collaboration of UK. If it is succeeded in one part of the country, it should be tried in other parts also.

As regards the drug industry, I would like to say that earlier it was decided—the Hathi Committee has also recommended—that the equity share of the foreign capital should be reduced to 40 per cent. What action has been taken on this? I think, the companies still have a greater equity share in the industry. In addition to this thing, there are many factories which are supplying adulterated and spurious drugs. What action is being taken in actual practice? What co-ordination is there between the Health Ministry and this Ministry to see that spurious drugs are not manufactured?

This Ministry is an important Ministry which is responsible for quite a number of factors for the well being of the people, though not directly. For the purification of water which is supplied to the cities, chemicals are required but they are not available. Alum is not imported. As a result of this many of the cities are going without proper chemical purification of the drinking water. This is a health hazard.

As regards the alcohol industry, last time also I spoke that there is a big leakage of molasses at the sugar factory level. Many of them are giving out molasses. The khandsari factories are not making use of molasses. Nearly 60 per cent of the total production is sugar and rest is molasses and out of that 40 per cent is realised for alcohol. I do not know whether the Minister knows about this thing.

Alcohol is used for medicinal purposes but in the name of medicinal goods, alcohol is misused on a very large scale. Apart from the leakage, the excise on alcohol is very low. From the papers we find that in actual practice alcohol is converted into chloral hydrate and if an extra drop of that is added, it becomes a killer drug. Huge plants are being put up for manufacturing alcohol for medicinal purposes, but they are being misused. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister to look into this thing and stop misuse of this

17.00 hrs.

The fertilizer plants are being set up in different parts of the country. The pollution has become a common thing. The dead fish appeared in Goa; the dead fish appeared in Mangalore. The people are deprived of the fish, their food. They are not only deprived of their food but their health is also affected. It is a health hazard. Therefore, when a new plant is licensed, let there be an inbuilt system in the plant itself so that the effluent that is thrown out by the plant will go into the sea at least 3 miles away. Otherwise, if it is left nearer the sea or the river, that become a big health hazard. If the public sector fertiliser plants can have an inbuilt system, then the private sector people also can be asked to have the same. If the public sector plants do not have these things, the private sector people will naturally point out that even the public sector plants do not have these things. Therefore, under the circumstances, an inbuilt system has got to be there. The new plants are coming up. I hope, the Ministry will look into these things and see that the health hazards are taken off and in-built system is provided in these plants.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पूणिया) :
सभापति महोदय, पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स को सपोर्ट करते हुए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से वक्ताओं ने बहुत से विषयों पर अपने

सुझाव दिए हैं। मैं भन्ती महोदय का ध्यान आम लोगों के इस्तेमाल की जो चीजें हैं जैसे दबाएं, केरोसीन आयल, फटिलाइजर—इनकी तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन् इन चीजों के उत्पादन में आज भी लुटियां पाई जाती हैं। इन लुटियों को दूर करने की दिशा में हमें नए सिरे से, नए दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना होगा। अगर हम यह नहीं कर पाते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो जनता की आकांक्षाएं और आशाएं हैं, वे धूमिल हो जाएंगी। हमने जैसा जनता को कहा, उसी के अनुसार हमारे वर्तमान मंत्रिमंडल को देश की जनता की समस्याओं को हल करने का प्रयत्न करना होगा। नहीं तो हम कही हुई बात से च्युत हो जाएंगे।

जहां तक पेट्रोल का सवाल है, वौम्बे हाई में पेट्रोल निकलने के बाद देश की जनता को यह उम्मीद हुई थी कि पेट्रोल की अब कीमतें कम होंगी। लेकिन वह आशा पूरी नहीं हुई और अभी भी तीन रुपए उन्नालिस पैसे पर लीटर के हिसाब से पेट्रोल मिलता है। पेट्रोल की कीमतों का असर हमारे आर्थिक विकास पर पड़ता है।

इसी तरह से डीजल भी जनता की जरूरत की चीजों का एक अंग है। देहाती क्षेत्रों में ट्रैक्टरों, पावर्स टीलर्स में इसका इस्तेमाल होता है। बड़ी बड़ी गाड़ियों में जिसमें हम सवार होते हैं, उनमें इसका इस्तेमाल होता है। लेकिन डीजल की कीमतें ज्यादा होने के कारण जो सबसे ज्यादा दबा हुआ तबका है वह इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाता। बसों में किराया ज्यादा होने के कारण आम आदमी नहीं चल पाता है। इससे यथायात में जो तेजी आनी चाहिए वह नहीं आ पाती और हमारा आर्थिक

विकास भी नहीं हो पाता। एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम करके कीमतें कम कर सकते हैं। केरोसीन तेल घरों में जलाया जाता है। मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहां बिजली नहीं के बराबर है। लोग एक मात्र केरोसीन तेल पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। वितरण व्यवस्था में दोष के कारण यह मुद्दा देहातों में नहीं पहुंच पाता और पहुंचता भी है तो दाम इतने ज्यादा होते हैं कि साधारण लोग इसको खरीद नहीं पाते और बेचारे अंधेरे में रहते हैं। यहां तक कि धान के पांआर और जूट की स्टिक्स को जला कर वे खाना बनाते हैं और उसी की रोशनी में खाते और सोते हैं। उनको अंधेरे में रहना पड़ता है। इसके आयात पर, इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने पर आपको ध्यान देना होगा और साथ वितरण व्यवस्था में जो दोष हैं उनको दूर करना पड़ेगा। आई आ सी के माध्यम से जो वितरण होता है, उस में जो दोष हैं उनको दूर करना होगा। भ्रष्टाचार के कारण मुद्दा देहातों तक समय पर, उचित मूल्य पर और उचित मात्रा में केरोसीन तेल पहुंच नहीं पाता। इस वास्ते इसकी कीमत, इसके वितरण और नियमित रूप से लोगों को तेल मिल मके इसकी व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स में एक कुकिंग गैस भी है। यह बेकार जाती है और इसको जलाना पड़ता है। हमारे देश में इसको कीमत भी बहुत ज्यादा है। लोग क्यू में लगे हैं उन्हें गैस नहीं मिल पाती। इसका उत्पादन इतना अधिक है कि इसको आपको जला देना पड़ता है और ऐसा आप इसलिए करते हैं क्योंकि सिलेंडर नहीं मिलते हैं, इनको विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ता है, कीमत उनका देनी पड़ती है, फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च होती

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

है। इस बास्ते यहां गैस की डिमांड को आप पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं। जब कि साइस और टैक्नालाजी ने इतनी तरक्की कर ली है। तब क्या यहीं पर आप सिलेंडर्स बनाने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस पर आपको सोचना चाहिए। अगर ये यहां बनाए जा सकें तो लोगों को गैस आसानी से मिल सकती है। इस गैस के वितरण में भी बहुत दोष हैं। हमारे यहां बेकार लोग हैं, पड़े लिखे नौजवान बेकार फिर रहे हैं, देहातों में बेकार लोग हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम ने जिन लोगों को कुकिंग गैस की एंजेंसियां दे रखी हैं, वे एक या दो आदमियों को ही दे रही हैं और पच्चीस पच्चीस हजार सिलेंडर्स तनहा एक आदमी को दिए जाते हैं। दिल्ली को ही आप लें। यहां प्रेम नाथ एंड संस को आप महीने में पच्चीस हजार सिलेंडर देते हैं जबकि उनके पास ट्रैक्टर्स, मोटर्स आदि की एंजेंसियां हैं। एक एक आदमी के पास पांच पांच दस दस एंजेंसियां रहती हैं। उनको ही और अधिक एंजेंसियां देने से क्या समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना हो सकती है? जब तक आप इसका विकेन्द्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे तब तक सामाजिक विषमता दूर नहीं हो सकती है। आपको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि हर शहर में एक हजार सिलेंडर्स से ज्यादा किसी एक एजेंट को न दें। इससे मैं समझता हूं कि काफी लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है खास कर जो समाज के बंहे हुए तबके हैं, हरिजन आदिवासी हैं, पिछड़े लोग हैं ऐसे लोगों को आपको इस की एंजेंसियां देनी चाहिए और विशेषकर महिलाओं को अवसर देना चाहिए।

16.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसी तरह से जहां तक दवा का

सवाल है, एक एक गोली के बिना लोग मर जाते हैं क्योंकि वह दवा की कीमत नहीं दे पाते हैं। इसलिए आप व्यवस्था कीजिए कि हमारे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर सरकारी क्षेत्र में आवश्यक दवायें बनाई जायें और उनकी कीमत इतनी कम हो कि हर आदमी अपने स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिए खरीद कर इस्तेमाल कर सके और सब को दवा मिल सके। तभी जनता सरकार का उद्देश्य पूरा होगा।

अन्त में मैं इंडस्ट्रियल केमिकल की बात कहना चाहता हूं। अभी हमारे देश में तीन चार मोनोपोली हाउसेज के जिम्मे ही इंडस्ट्रियल केमिकल्स का काम है। जैसे टाटा कम्पनी है, श्रीराम केमिकल्स है, आई० सी० आई० और यूनियन कारबाइड। यह इंडस्ट्रियल केमिकल छोटे उद्योग के आधार पर बनाए जा सकते हैं। इस उद्योग का विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए। जहां तक इनकी कीमत का सवाल है वह भी बहुत ज्यादा है। अगर लागत मूल्य 8,000 रु० प्रति टन पड़ती है। तो बाजार में उसे 12, 13 हजार रु० प्रति टन के हिसाब से बेचा जाता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर पी० बी० सी० को लिया जाय। एस० टी० सी० जो आयात करती है वह भी उस केमिकल्स को देसी उत्पादकों की कीमत पर, यानी 12, 13 हजार रु० प्रति टन पर ही बेचती है। तो इस तरह से जो एस० टी० सी० प्राइवेट उद्योगपतियों के दाम पर केमिकल्स को बेचती है यह उचित नहीं है। एस० टी० सी० को तो नो प्रोफिट नो लास के सिद्धांत पर बाजार में माल बेचना चाहिए जिससे देसी उत्पादकों को अपने माल को कम कीमत पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर किया जा सके।

फ़टिलाइज़र जन-जीवन का आवश्यक अंग है और आर्थिक विकास के लिए इसका महत्व है क्योंकि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है। हर खेत को पानी और खाद दे सक इस दृष्टि में जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में 7 फ़टिलाइज़र की फैक्ट्रीज़ है वह बहुत कम है। तीन तो बन ही रही हैं। इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए जो कोल वेस्ट फ़टिलाइज़र कारखाने बनाने की बात है उसी के साथ मैंगनीज़ रिफ़्यूज़ और आयरन स्लैक, जो बड़े बड़े कारखानों के इर्दगिर्द लाखों टन की तादाद में पड़ा हुआ है, उसके इस्तेमाल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और इसके लिए अधिक से अधिक फ़टिलाइज़र फैक्ट्रीज़ खोलने की व्यवस्था की जाए जिस से अधिक अन्न पैदा हो सके और हर खेत को खाद दे सके। लेकिन आज एफ० सी० आई० के अन्दर एक गिरोह बन गया है जिसके चलने वहां बहुत भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। पहले एफ० सी० आई० के द्वारा जो भी हमारे खाद के कारखाने बने थे और उनकी उन्नति हो रही थी तथा बड़ी नेजी से फैक्ट्रीज़ का निर्माण हो रहा था, उन को वह कुशलता कुंठित हो गई है। जब से माननीय डी० के० बरुआ इसके मंत्री बने उनके सामने राजनीतिक प्रश्न आने लगे और उनके आधार पर उन्होंने अपनी शक्ति का इस्तेमाल प्रारम्भ किया जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि एफ० सी० आई० के अन्दर जो ईमानदार चेयरमैन, मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर थे जो उनके कहने से नहीं आ सकते थे जैसे डा० सेयना और डा० चक्रवर्ती, ऐसे लोगों को हटने के लिए मजबूर किया गया, उन्हें जबरदस्ती रिटायर कि। गया। जो उनके मन के मुताबिक काम करने वाले बहुत सारे लोग थे, उनको वहां लगाया गया। एफ० सी० आई० में एक गिरोह बैठा हुआ है और उसमें बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है।

आई० ओ० सी० और एफ० सी० आई० के चेयरमैन और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स की आमदनी भारत के राष्ट्रपति से भी अधिक है। ये लोग उनसे भी अधिक एंशोआराम का जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। इसमें बहुत गोलमाल फैला हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को वाज़ाप्ता इसके बारे में एक कमीशन मقرر करना चाहिए और इनकी पूरी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। इनमें जो खामियां हैं उन सब को उजागर करना चाहिए। जन-जीवन के साथ जो लोग खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं, उनको दंड देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): So far as fertilizers are concerned, we are in a comfortable position and, therefore, without going into the details, I will confine myself to only one or two points regarding FACT. But before that, I would like to know the basis of the pricing policy laid down by the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Marathe. Has it been laid down only on the basis of the cost of production of fertilizers alone or has it been done in relation to other allied products? It seems you are increasing or decreasing the fertilizer prices only on the basis of the cost of production of fertilizers and are not linking it with other products.

So far as FACT is concerned, it is the oldest factory in India and it is still having the old machinery: it has not been able to replace it so far. The production therefore did not pick up even though the workers worked all the time without a single day's strike. FACT produces more of indigenous pesticides, urea, ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate etc. Ammonium constitutes a major portion of its production. But this is a controlled product and is available in the market at a higher price while the marginal money goes to the middlemen. FACT has therefore represented that because most of the money or pro-

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

fit goes to the middlemen, the factory is running at a loss and the workers are also losing. This should be looked into.

Now, in the Report you have spoken about Cochin Phases I and II. Phase II, especially, has been given World Bank aid. But even after putting 80 per cent of the aid in these two phases, for the last three years there have been only trial runs. I won't go into the details, but a research should be conducted by technocrats as to what happened to the machinery and the fifty crores of World Bank aid that was invested in these projects. I would appeal to you to look into the state of affairs of Cochin Phases I and II and also into the role played by the former Managing Director. Immediate attention should be paid to this in order to revive this basic industry of fertilizers.

Then, again, you have appointed another Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sethna to look into the working of FEDO and the P & D division of FCI. Now, FEDO has been doing very well and they have been able to secure foreign contracts also. But, unfortunately, an attempt is being made to kill FEDO. I would request the Minister not to make any attempt to wind up FEDO which is one of the best institutions.

Now, I come to petroleum. The indigenous production of crude during 1976-77 will be about 8.8 million tonnes and 14.2 million tonnes would need to be imported. In 1981, according to the Report on the Ministry of Petroleum, there will be a deficit of about 13 million tonnes of crude and which we will have to import to meet our requirements. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the demand of the people of Kerala for a Super Tanker Berth for Cochin Refinery. The capacity of the Cochin Refinery is 3.3 million tonnes and you have to import 13 million tonnes of crude. There is a funny idea of the

Planning Commission as well as the Petroleum Ministry to have a pipe line from Bombay High to Cochin for carrying the crude there. Instead of that, it is very easy to have a pipeline from Bombay to Mathura Refinery. That would be better. You can import the crude as it is for use in Cochin Refinery. If you use the Bombay crude there, the content is different and you have to make lot of changes in the design of Cochin Refinery. It would require a lot of money. Keep the Cochin Refinery as it is, use the imported crude and use the Bombay High crude for Mathura Refinery. Please examine the demand of the Kerala people to have a Super Tanker Berth at Cochin. The Prime Minister wants to help us; kindly assist him to help us in this matter.

Now, sixty-three per cent of the distribution of the petroleum products is done through the Indian Oil Corporation, and they have made a profit of thirty crores of rupees within two years. Will the hon. Minister kindly examine whether this profit is from the Refinery Division or from the Marketing Division. I believe, this is from the Marketing Division: they can manipulate the accounts. There must be a separate organization for marketing besides the IOC. The Refinery should be separate and the Marketing should be separate. Now, 64 per cent distribution is done by Indian Oil Corporation and other refineries like Bharat Refineries etc. The Cochin Refinery supplies oils for all the pumps in Cochin and Madras. So, it is cheating the people. As I said, there should be a separate organization for the distribution of petroleum products.

Now, lastly, Sir, the drugs are required by all including the poor people. The Government should make all possible efforts to see that the drugs are made available at cheap rates to the people and the big companies are prevented from looting them.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री मदन लाल शुक्ल (जंजगीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर जिले में कोरवा के स्थान पर एक खाद की परियोजना चल रही है। वह करीब 1962-63 में चालू हुई थी और उस पर करीब 20, 25 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है। लेकिन पिछले पांच सात बरसों से उस कारखाने का काम बन्द पड़ा है। अब कहा जाता है कि कारखाने को कोयले से चलाने के बारे में अभी और अनुसंधान करना है। मिनिस्टर साहब की ओर से मुझे एक पत्र मिला है, जिस से पता चलता है कि अधिकारियों ने किस प्रकार उन्हें गलत जानकारी दी है। उस पत्र में लिखा है :

“यह भी अनुभव किया गया था कि इस परियोजना के कार्य को तालचर और रामगुण्डम स्थित संयंत्रों, जिन का पहले से ही कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है, में उर्वरक की सम्भरण सामग्री के रूप में कोयले के प्रयोग में अपनाई गई प्रौद्योगिकी के पूर्ण रूप से सिद्ध होने पर ही आरम्भ किया जाए।”

ये दो कारखाने बाद में चालू हुए, जब कि कोरवा का कारखाना 1962-63 में चालू हुआ था, लेकिन उस को बन्द कर के उन दो कारखानों को चालू कर दिया गया है। इस बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब को गलत जानकारी दी गई है। जनता के पैसे से इस प्रकार खिलवाड़ न किया जाए। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, उस कारखाने पर 20, 25 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है। वहां पर 420 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होती है। इतना कोयला पैदा होता है कि देश के सारे हिस्सों में जाता है। मैं पावर वहां बहुत है। आदिवासी इलाका है। साढ़े चार सौ एकड़ जमीन में उस की दीवार बन चुकी है। लेकिन 6-7 साल से

यही चल रहा है कि कोयला वेस्ट फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट चल सकता है या नहीं। यह चीज लगातार सात सालों से चल रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस चीज को जल्दी देखें कि चल सकता है या नहीं और जल्दी इस के बारे में निर्णय लें क्योंकि जो रुपया यहां खर्च हो चुका है करोड़ों रुपए उस के ध्याज का नुकसान हो रहा है। सारी चीजें बरबाद ही रही हैं। इस के ऊपर वह ध्यान दें और ऐसे समय में जब पेट्रोलियम की कमी है कोयले के कारखाने को तुरन्त चालू करें ताकि खाद की कमी पूरी हो। अगर कोरवा का कारखाना चालू हो जाए तो अपनी बहुत सी मांगें पूरी हो सकती हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI MAHI LAL (Bijnor): rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mahi Lal, I have called the Minister to reply now. This is not the way. That way every Member can get up and say something and there will be no end to this.

Yes, hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I am beholden to a number of Members from both sides who have been kind enough to go in great depth and detail about the working functioning, objectives and the strategy of this Ministry which holds a number of disciplines within its fold to serve the people of India in a manner better than it is doing to-day.

I must at the outset say that we do accept that both in the fields of drugs and petro-chemical disciplines, thanks

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to the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru, the country finds itself in a position which is certainly one of take-off to a better and a much richer type of a society, richer not in the sense of a few getting rich but the entire society gaining from out of the work and the adventure which building a new India entails in itself.

At the outset I must also beg to be excused if I would not be able to cover the points made by every member, but I can assure them that in my long hand I have tried to note down whatever they have said and it will be my endeavour to keep a close eye on the advice rendered and try to implement it to the extent possible—within the limits which our present socio-economic structure permits.

I would start with fertilisers, that is the Ministry of Chemicals because fertilisers, pesticides, weedicides and the whole range of this effort is basic and basically germane to the greatest industry which this country has, that is agriculture. I am afraid agriculture has yet to be recognized as an industry in the sense of assessing the value of the output from agriculture but unless we do so, perhaps, we will not be able to develop in the sense others have done in the rest of the world.

The input of fertiliser is commonly accepted the world over as one which can improve yield per acre and, therefore, enrich the weakest section of the society that is, our farmer. I do not mean the richer farmers who form a small class by themselves and who have in any case been benefited the most from out of the various fields of developments—be it irrigation, inputs, electricity or even fertilizers. I am talking of the large percentage—80 per cent of the agriculturists who own less than 1.5 hectares of land. Have we placed fertilizers within their reach or not is a vital question? I think fertilizer to-day is not within their reach. Our own data shows that fertilizer consumption is limited to about at best

30 per cent of agriculturists in this country. The rest go without it. Even inputs are so low as compared to other countries. In the case of India the input, of fertilizer is 17 kg. per hectare in terms of nitrogen as compared to 150 kg. in Egypt and 374 kg. in Japan. Much argument can be advanced about the availability of irrigation and the inter-connection of irrigation with the absorption of these chemical fertilizers to enrich the soil. In fact some Members, quite a few of them, expressed fear whether these inputs would ultimately convert our virgin or good soil into a type of desert. I must say, while it has to be carefully seen as to what input is required by a particular type of soil, the greater responsibility for that falls on the Agriculture Department of the State Governments.

I have my own experience of running a State which is essentially an agricultural State. I knew that the least that is feared about is the soil testing business. Soil testing is very important in terms of determining soil leaves. I would, therefore, draw the attention of my colleague—the Agriculture Minister—so that State Governments are alerted on the necessity for a very alert action in terms of soil testing. But I must say that we on our side are quite conscious of this fact and, therefore, within the range of each of our fertilizer units we have our own labs—soil testing labs, mobile and static. We keep on seeing what type of doses are required and to what extent the Fertilizer Corporation Units can extend such an activity at various places. Even the private sector is doing this in a particular direction.

My attention was drawn to organic fertilisers. I am not, if I may say so, one of those who do not accept that organic fertilizers are much more important and essential to the up-keep of the condition of soil. But we all know the limitations that we suffer from—leguminous fertilizers, organic and other various types of fertilizers which help to enrich our soil and

which are necessary and needed. In spite of that Chemical fertilizers will still be needed. The only point is that there has to be a proper balance between the chemical, organic and non-organic fertilizers so that soil remains as good, as rich, as healthy, as possible.

Another point was raised as to whether we will be able to meet our requirements of fertilizers ourselves. The effort is in the direction of self-reliance. The effort is in the direction of public sector having the commanding heights. The strategy is to see that the fertilizer produced by us is as cheap as possible, and therefore, the feedstock is being determined and re-determined and when we are looking at coal as feedstock, there are certain aspects which we have to bear in mind. There is the energy crisis today which the whole world is facing. Today our own resources of crude, though assessed to be there in a large measure, has not been properly identified. I will come to this subject a little later. Even then it is risky for us to think about what will happen in this country after the year 2000. We are not planning for the present or the next generation only but we are planning for generations to come, to the extent desirable. Therefore feedstock has been looked at and we have examined coal as feedstock. Unfortunately the world over, there is only one country, South Africa,—thank God we have no relations with them because of their basically wrong policies—which has succeeded in having coal feedstock based fertiliser factory. Now, that knowledge, that technology is limited and although we have no access to it, our people are trying to do what we can.

Now my friend from Madhya Pradesh talked about Corba. Our predecessor Government decided on going ahead with Ramagundam and Talcher and left behind Corba after some investigation. I would like to point out that while Ramagundam and Talcher will go ahead, Corba is not written off; it is very much in the picture.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampore): When Talcher will go on stream?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: My hon. friend will have to help me in that there are no more strikes there. Our effort is to put them on stream by 1978. But we will require all the good will and all the help from all parties concerned. Recently there was a strike on the part of those boys whom we are training for taking up jobs in the factory at Talcher. There was some strike. Some work of construction was halted. I am very happy that due to the intervention of the Chief Minister of Orissa there was a settlement and the work is going on, and I am thankful to him.

I have found that the entire House is of the opinion that we must reduce the prices of fertilisers. Now, I am not one of those who will not like this to be done. There is a rough and ready calculation which we have made. Luckily for us, the Leader of the Opposition is here and with his wide experience he will be able to bear me out whether my calculations are right or wrong. Of the total value of nitrogenous fertilizers used in the country of the order of Rs. 900 crores, in God's year 1976-77, what is the pattern of distribution? Government of India gets Rs. 150 crores; industry Rs. 660 crores distributors Rs. 65 crores; Railway and Private Transport Rs. 25 crores. Thus you make up a total of Rs. 900 crores. What do we do with this? How could we bring down the price? As you know, the crude prices have gone up all the world over. On 1st January 1971, the prices went up by 10 per cent and yet the prices of fertilizers were not raised. What have we done? What we have done is to have more capacity utilisation and absorb this price rise in that thing. But as you know there is a limit to it and there are certain difficulties. One of the greatest hindrances which we had to face was the power cut and this had affected fertilizer plants a great deal. I am

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thankful for my colleague, the Finance Minister for having agreed in principle not to apply the cut for the fertilizer factories, so that power is made available for our fertilizer factories, so that they do not stop production.

Sir, capacity utilisation is not something within the total competence of the Managers. If there is no power the factories close down. It is also not within the competence of the working class. Therefore, Sir, we are going to have captive power plants. Sir, my predecessor tried very best with the West Bengal Government to allow the Fertiliser Corporation to have a captive power plant for Durgapur unit but they did not agree. Not only that they did not supply proper voltage to this plant but also whenever they supplied the power the voltage was so low that the plant could not be put on steam. Sir, the primary cause of Durgapur's sickness is electricity. I have written to the new Chief Minister and also spoken to some friends that the West Bengal Government may permit us to put up captive power plant there. The strange thing was that the outgoing West Bengal government was neither prepared to supply power nor allowed the Government of India and the Fertiliser Corporation to put up its own power plant. I think the new government will agree to our proposal.

Now, Sir, I would like to inform the House as to what is our strategy for reducing the cost price of fertilisers. Now, Sir, capacity utilisation accounts for Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per ton for each 10 per cent increase in capacity utilisation. If I can bring all our fertilizer factories to 85 per cent capacity utilisation then I can on my own—without harming the coffers of Government of India or anybody—reduce the cost of fertiliser by Rs. 100 per ton. I am sure, Sir, when I come next time to this House I will be able to submit to this House the achievement

on that score. Certainly, Sir, the alert assistance of the whole House has to be at our back and we will have to seek your good help and the help of everybody concerned.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as we are concerned we have moved in the matter in other directions also. It is not possible for me here to say what I am trying to do with my hon'ble colleague the Finance Minister. But there is one thing which I must not hide. Sir, the leader of Opposition whom I have respected and always respect as a man of great intellect and who has served this country in his own way at every critical moment is also present in the House. But unfortunately all through the time he too was in the Government, the Government of India refused to believe that fertilisers and drugs were the areas where taxation of the Government of India should not have fallen. We have inherited these theories from the outgoing government. It will take time to change them, if possible. There are a number of countries in the world which subsidise agriculture. It is only in India that we tax agriculture. If this is the strategy of development, I do not mind your putting taxes on the rich farmers. But the rich farmers consist of only small percentage whereas 80 per cent of the farmers are below subsistence level. They cannot produce food for themselves. Why do we import food grains? It is because those 80 per cent cannot produce enough food. These people cannot purchase our fertiliser and pesticides. They cannot possibly do. If they cannot, they cannot produce enough food. Therefore, they are not only depending on fertilisers but also on food from outside the world. Therefore, the Government of India has got to develop its own strategy and I hope the Janata Government will be able to develop some strategy of dealing with agriculture, perhaps not in the same way as the predecessor Government did. And we would have the assistance of Mr. Chavan to finding out

in which other sectors can we compensate the loss that we make in this. I do not mean to exempt everybody. Today all exemptions work in favour of the rich farmer. Let the exemptions be worked in such a manner that the smallest man would be able to gain out of it. Now, I cannot create miracles. Nobody can create miracles. I do not claim that I can create any miracle. But the countries richer than us, poorer than us are leaving agriculture from tax. Whoever he be, whether he is a Minister or even my good friend, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, with all his experience in Industry, trade, politics, both inside and outside the House, with all his variety of experience, I am going to take help from all my colleagues and friends who have spoken and who have not spoken in many directions. But these are the basic difficulties.

I am also taking some step to see that cross-movement of fertiliser does not take place. Today what happens is that Namrup will send fertiliser down below to Madras and the Spic India will send its fertiliser to Trombay and again the fertiliser from Maharashtra will be sent to a place in Tamilnadu. Now, we will see that cross movement does not take place and we are trying to find out how to avoid as much extent as possible at various heads of administering distribution and marketing of this particular thing. But I would like to have your help and assistance and again of the Agriculture Ministry because I am only the producer. I am not the distributor. I produce and a producer in this country is not very well placed. Whether they work in the field or in the farm or it may be that the Ministry is not the Ministry that gives any sort of helping hand, but what I can do is to reduce my cost to the extent possible by better management. Some points were raised about the size of FCI, and why we should not break-up FCI. It is not only FCI, but we have also got SPIC, National Fertilisers Limited. We have

the IFFCO in the co-operative sector, we have already the units in the private sector. It is not only about FCI but NFL also, these two are being converted into 4. Our proposal is to do it on the basis of area-cum-technological groupings. Now, regional-cum-technological groupings to the extent possible is to be done and we are doing it because whatever you may say, overheads may increase a little or overheads may not increase a little, the point today is that the total size of the Fertiliser Corporation is monstrously a big thing. One Managing Director sitting in the Nehru Place, trying to find what is happening in Trombay, what is happening in Talcher, what is happening in Ramagundam and what is going to happen in Namrup would be finding it difficult to see that all these things work properly. It is very difficult for a single person to see that all these things work efficiently. Therefore, efficiency of administration lies also in better type of division of labour. So, we are trying to see that there is better co-ordination, though co-ordination will remain part of the Ministry. But these people will be able to say "look your organisation is monstrously a big one and there is no competition. Now, you say that such and such group has reduced the cost of production. Why cannot you do it?" Some element of competition will come there. Therefore with the best of intentions, this must be done. Of course, there might be some people telling that they would be disturbed if they are posted outside Delhi. Right now we will try to avoid as much difficulties as possible and keep the human factor in mind. But I must remind the House that national interest is supreme and individuals will have to some degree agree to submerge the personal interest for the national interest.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Talking about costs and national in-

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

terest, he has missed in his entire analysis two important aspects. One is, the Fertiliser Corporation is a menace in most of the places where it has a factory, particularly in Bombay it has become a menace. Secondly, talking of the administrative aspect of the Fertiliser corporation, in Trombay they continue to construct on land which the Municipal Corporation has not permitted. Day before yesterday the Municipal Corporation has passed a resolution condemning the FCI for expanding its unit without permission. May I know whether he feels that it has grown big and therefore wants to bifurcate his ministry. One aspect is production, another aspect is pollution control.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am conscious of the fact that fertilisers, in fact the entire chemical industry is pollution-oriented, it is pollution prone, if I may say so. My hon. friend Swamy brought to my notice this matter earlier and I have to inform him that it will take a little time and we will have his judgement on the question whether or not we have been able to reduce pollution, not only in Trombay but in whichever place our factories are, both atmospheric pollution and water pollution. Some of my colleagues are also worried about it, so this takes care of the human beings which Shri Swamy has talked about.

With regard to the point that the FCI is trying to construct something contrary or without permission from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay I must say that it is not the correct thing to do and whoever has done so is answerable. But I do not have the facts ready with me. With regard to pollution control we are trying to do two things; first is to scrap sulphur fumes and also try to recycle the fumes, gases, etc. which emerge out of it in the process of heating up the various parts of the plan which need to be

heated up. We hope that plus some degree of dilution of effluents that get into water will make it better; we shall try to do that.

With regard to pesticides, it is true that their sale is going down. We had a committee to go into it and its report has been received. We expect that by informal arrangements, pesticide price will be brought down by 5-10 per cent very soon, I think within a month. Necessary steps would have been taken so that pesticide prices are brought down. In that regard fertilisers are being purchased by some people let us say the higher bracket agriculturists. Pesticides is getting less and less in sale, not because it is not useful but because the price is high.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Quality has deteriorated.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is a common view that some pesticides are losing their efficacy. But as far as we are concerned, we will try to improve not only quality but also reduce the price so that it comes within the reach of people who want to purchase it.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
पैस्टीसाइड्स जो एक बार असर करती
है, वह अगली बार असर नहीं करती
है।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am making use of all the experience that we have. My hon. friend is quite right in saying that some insect have developed immunity.

We will also see what can be done about it. We are having constant research and developmental activities so that this type of situation is met. So far as drugs are concerned a lot has been said about Hathi Committee.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about planning and development?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: On Planning and Development I will say only one thing and I will be done with it. Our capabilities go up at Sindri and the Engineers India Limited and not only in this country but in number of countries work licences, in this particular thing are being given to us. We are advising them. We can plan our fertilizer plant ourselves. Certainly there are certain components which cannot be built in this country and that is why we require more strategy to bring down the cost of the plant. I am in touch with my colleagues who are involved in the decision making. I think we must decide on seven or eight plants so that the various producers, manufacturers or fabricators develop their capacity to the extent. Whether it be Ranchi or any other small fabricator, all will have to be done in tune with the needs of the market which the Government determines. Therefore, I will have to take up this matter with the new minister of Industries who is sitting by my side.

So far as medicines are concerned I am at one with every one in this House about the role of multi-nationals. The multi-nationals in the drugs industry are no source of any strength to this country in any manner. They brought no new technology. Their contribution to the technological development is nil. Their only contribution is in taking away money from this country, repatriating sums all these years with let or hindrance. Now, I will not name a particular group. A company had Rs. 1 lakh as its equity share in 1946. For the last thirty years they have remained in this country as only formulators of drugs. They have made no basic contribution. They have manufactured no basic drugs. In 1970 they were given a letter of intent for manufacture of certain drugs. Later in May 1976 that was converted into an industrial licence. The company just returned the industrial licence and said "No thank you. We do not want to do it. It is a tardy business to take six years to issue a licence." But it

is equally impertinent, if I may use the word, on the part of the company to refuse to do a job which they should have done in the interest of the country. They just say 'We do not want to do it'. We are dealing with them now. We will soon come with our proposals on the Hathi Committee recommendations after it is processed by the Cabinet. I have not found it in the dustbin, but I have found it in an almirah. We have taken it from the almirah and we are looking into it.

The Hathi Committee recommendations though I am not criticising or speaking in favour of it—would be a good guide. But we will have to do many things and at this particular juncture it will not be proper for me to say anything. I am talking about this particular foreign cartel. What have they done?

The dividend remittances of this company have been of such an order that in 1975 alone they declared a dividend of Rs. 43.43 lakhs. This is the dividend in one year. What does their share become? 43430 shares of the value of Rs. 100; that is the return. That is the type of thing these people have done. There is no capital investment, so far as they are concerned. I do not know what will happen to them.

18.00 hrs.

The other day the Ambassador of one of the countries came complaining to me that perhaps I was proposing to take over the entire multi-national sector. I can assure you that we have not just made up our mind. We are having many exercises on it and even today I am not saying what is to be done. But the basic point is: what is the role of multi-nationals? Is it only repatriation of dividends or only formulations, or only producing drugs which are rejected elsewhere? Is there any contribution they have made in the research and development in this country? They have not. Then, we have to find out how best to make use of

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them, or whether something else has to be done. I have taken note of the general view on both sides of the House in relation to multi-nationals, and I will surely keep that in mind for guidance. I will communicate it to the Cabinet, what the whole House has felt about it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): You must take a quick decision. There must be a ceiling on their profit or you Indianise them.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: So far as Indianisation is concerned, they are very willing to be Indianised. They will have all the profits of the Indian sector, they will bring down their capital, equity capital to 40 per cent. They are too willing to do it. And they will have also all the advantages that the Indian sector has. So, we have to see it from many angles. But I agree with Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. But, let the financial year be over, the whole year, in the next few months. If we did not have the Assembly elections, perhaps we would have had time to go into this earlier. These elections ate away most of the time. I must admit before the House that there was a lot of politicking and I had to run about. So, I could not give that attention to the question which it deserved in view of that situation. Now politics has stabilised in this country we have time for work and we will show results. I assure you we will show the results.

A number of things have been said about IDPL, Pimpri and Madras instruments. We want cheap medicines. It is my proposal to put up at least one formulation plant in every State for various types of drugs that are necessary and very important so that the quality and control of the market remains in our hands. I have also a scheme in mind to see that research and development would be quickened, would be faster, because compared to the international standards we are do-

ing very little on that. I am more than sure we can do more.

So far as IDPL or Hindustan Antibiotics is concerned, a question was raised about the purchase of technology from abroad. Even if I were to touch the question of the technologies that have been purchased, it will take a lot of time. I am equally concerned about the whole thing. On this question many aspects have to be considered. For instance, there are international commitments and, therefore, I cannot undo everything that has been done. But on one thing I am clear. We have made it sure that those people that entered into those contracts, their personal liability remains, and those people whose technology we have purchased, the promises that they have made will be kept in mind. We will not just let things go. These technologies have been passed on to us, just a little while ago, in February 1977. I am not making a complaint; may be, they have very good intentions, but we will have to come to some judgment. It is true that first it was Japanese. Then it was Pharmafin, an Italian consortium. But now that everything is over, including the payments, the whole question has been sent to the Prime Minister. I have my own views on that question. We are now waiting to see what comes out of this particular deal. Therefore, I will not say anything beyond this today that nobody will escape responsibility for having gone into a particular thing or for having committed a particular company or the nation to a technology which does not yield results. And yet, I am sure the House will wait with patience till then.

So far as drug distribution is concerned, a lot of things were said about the quality of drugs, and a lot of things were said about the prices of drugs. It was truly said that the prices are on the very high side. They are on the high side not because some canalised items come through IDPL. Only those items that IDPL produces are canalised through IDPL. IDPL

does not come in the picture in respect of every item that is imported from outside by STC. But all I can assure you is that we are going into even pricing and to the extent we can raise our production. And one thing that must be said is that wages have gone up, electricity charges have gone up and every charge has gone up. But IDPL or these public sector companies have from loss come on to profit side only because of better efficiency and a little better work and I think they are capable of increasing it still more. I am sure they will do it.

It was also suggested as to what we are going to do with Madras plant of the IDPL. Some people thought that we would close it down. It is not true that we are going to close down the Madras plant. Contrary is the case. We are going to diversify our production there. And currently the thought is, the more formulations which we are going to do there have already been decided upon. We are even thinking of producing items ranging from surgical instruments to artificial limbs. I mean, a vast range of things will have to be produced there in order to make that particular company a profitable company. But I am not going from factory to factory or unit to unit. All I can assure you is that it is also our interest to see that cheap drugs are available. Brand name vs. generic name is a controversy on which we have to say when we say something on Hathi Committee, but I have taken note of the advice given therein. Some of my colleagues who are working with me are very much afraid that it failed in Pakistan. I told them that democracy also failed in Pakistan, India need not be afraid of what has happened in Pakistan. But we are still thinking on that and let us see what comes out of generic vs. brand names because, as some one rightly pointed out, most of the prices are due to the brand names and they are spending so much

of money on advertisement of particular brands that costs are going up.

So far as self-sufficiency in the basic drugs is concerned, though it is our effort to do it, it is not always possible to achieve it and we will have perhaps to wait for some time and keep on importing some of the basic drugs. Of course, these formulations will have to be primarily done by us.

Coming to the life of a new world called petroleum, everything has been said about the current availability of crude, our requirements, the shortage that we are facing and the future that we have. The energy crisis has to be viewed in a proper perspective. I would only add one thing. It has been suggested that we should try to remove the gap between the demand and our production. Now, I can tell you that even those countries that have proven fields of crude, that is, petroleum, are not tapping their fields 100 per cent. They are even importing from some other countries. In fact some of the wise people are doing this. They are importing everything from other countries even at a high cost and letting their proven fields remain and letting their crude remain in tact for use so that when everybody has exhausted that energy, they would still have it. I am not saying that we have reached that stage. We have to explore it, we have to find it. Various types of prognostic studies were made. We have found that a certain amount of crude was available. Seismic studies were made. The Kerala people want it to be done there. We are leaving no shore unexplored—be it Kaveri basin, gulf of Kutch, Bay of Bengal, Sunderbans, Andamans, the West coast or the Lakshadweep—be it any area, the search is on at the fastest possible speed.

The other day some oil man from Indonesia was here. He told me that they had drilled 52 dry wells; and the 53rd was a gusher. The prede-

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cessor government employed some companies. Their term expired on 30th June. They were given the gulf of Kutch and Bay of Bengal area to explore. Those that were doing the Bay of Bengal said that they had spent 22 million dollars on two wells said that they were going to try to get some money in the world market, and that thereafter they will come here again. We told them that we can not wait *ad infinitum*. We will have to do it ourselves.

The question is one of exploration. I am proposing to re-structure the ONGC. Even since Bombay High came in, it appears that everybody is so much fascinated by it, that on-ground or on-shore explorations have suffered a great deal. It is not my case that they were not looked after; but the excitement was so great that in that excitement, the whole thing was lost sight of. We are re-structuring the ONGC so that neither the off-shore exploration efforts, nor the on-shore efforts suffer, that there is perfect coordination and that the brains trust in the ONGC does not get involved only at one level.

Some people ask: "Why have you chosen Dehra Dun"? It was chosen a long time ago. We cannot undo it. Suppose Ahmedabad, or Bombay or Mehsana or Baroda is selected—or ultimately some day Bengal or Andamans which, they say, is full of oil—we are not going to carry our office to wherever we get crude. In one sense we should thank Dehra Dun. With headquarters being there, Dehra Dun has not failed us. It has not proved unlucky for the country on the question of finding oil. Hundreds or thousands of people cannot be dislodged. We can, however, assure the House that no area will be allowed to suffer.

An hon. Member was asking for more royalty for a particular State

and less price for the gas we supply to its fertilizer factory. I am sorry we cannot see this argument. If we give more royalty, the crude cost will be higher. If crude cost is higher, fertilizer cost will be higher. You are asking me to reduce everything.

The other day, the Prime Minister expressed great concern at the price of bitumen, because road-building efforts suffer on account of the price of bitumen; and he says: Let us try to find out what we should do about it. If we are going to go on adding to the cost of production, then we may not have a cheaper thing at the end of it. The result will be a still costlier product. It will then cost everybody more. Therefore, in that particular respect, we will have to be very cautious.

It was asked: why was Uran selected? Between Bombay High and Uran, they say, the costs are more; it could have been cheaper at Tarapur, it could have been cheaper at some other place. True. But the hole exercise was gone into, in great depth, in consultation with the governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra. We have found a solution; and I hope the House will agree that it is a solution acceptable to both the governments and to the Exchequer. The Finance Minister is not a person who will agree to spending one rupee more, if it can be done at one rupee less. Therefore, on that point, the arrangement is complete. The arrangement is that we are bringing it first to Uran, because consumption of gas and crude is already developed. The infrastructure for consumption is already developed. By the time i.e., by 1979-80 when we bring this shore, we should have things ready for consumption.

We are doing another thing, carrying towards Gujarat side also after the monsoon is over. It will have to be a better site, Tarapore or Hazira, whichever place is suitable. There is one platform. We will be having from

the Bombay High associate gas and the crude will come. In the Bassein area we have found free gas. So, Gujarat need not be afraid. It has very huge quantities. We will have free gas as well as that gas connected. There will be switch on and switch off in both areas. The total requirements of Gujarat and Maharashtra, for that purpose the requirements of the whole country will be so met by this arrangement that neither the interests of the State will suffer, nor the interests of the country will suffer.

I can assure the House through you, Sir, that the cost of that particular pipe, as calculated and as given so far, as accepted by the people, unless something comes up later on of which I am not sure, till that, everybody says it is all right, no wrong has been done, that gas will be used for flaring the gas would be used for fertilizer, petro-chemicals, power generation and so on, and many derivatives can come out of that petro-chemicals, and that can save you a lot of land for growing your food, rather than cotton, because you can go over to the man-made fibre.

Here I would say that the Bombay High gas, or the Bombay High crude is not the last word in the matter of oil or gas. We are trying to find out more in the Bombay area itself and the explorations are on at a number of points, a number of places, about 31 places last year. The Indo-Russian team selected 31 sites for para-metric wells and 17 wells are in the process of being sunk. They are in Himachal Pradesh, UP, Rajasthan and a number of other places. In Assam we are flaring associate gas. We are going to put up a fertilizer plant based on that gas, because gas-based fertilizer is cheaper. Therefore, the totality of the picture in the field of petrol is one of, if I may say so, self-reliance, march towards self-reliance.

But one thing must be understood very clearly. Many people are asking for reduction in the cost of petrol. LPG (cooking gas) or kerosene. I for

one could appreciate that there is a very popular move to reduce the price and one could get applause if one does it. But the difficulty is how to do it. I have myself demanded a great deal when I was away from the seat of power. I have demanded very many things. But when it comes to a question of managing things, it is so difficult to manage. I am afraid it is going to be very difficult. In spite of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan's keen desire for a reduction in the price of LPG, in fact it is a feminine cause and the movement can be there....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He should remember that Shrimati Bahuguna is sitting here.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: That is another weakness which I have developed.

The point about prices is, if we compare them with the international prices, our prices are cheaper than those in the rest of the world, except in a few cases, say the Arab countries, which are selling very cheap petrol. But, if I have my way, the first thing would be to reduce the price of kerosene, which will help millions and millions of poor people. I would not mind our women folk suffering a little in the urban areas. But I would plead with them to face this difficulty so that we could help the poorer people. But that cannot be done.

One hon. Member was making fun of the new stove which we have evolved. I can assure you that that stove is really something good.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I did not make fun of it. I said that it should not be the only thing on which they are doing research.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: That is not the only thing we have achieved. We have reduced the cost of refining, we know how to refine better. The R & D does not do only this, but many more things. If we have a particular

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kind of road, vehicles can go at 40 k.m. and we will be saving 60 per cent on diesel. That is the opinion of the experts.

The R & D asked their Calcutta people to do this. One of the factories there was closing down. Even the manufacturer of this particular stove was almost crumbling. This particular patent was given to him, and now he is selling a thousand stoves a day. And more applications are coming. We are going to give them in the West Coast, South and some parts in the North, so that these stoves are made available to people in all these areas. There is something in it, the calorific value of heat that is available is more than in other stoves. This is a question of saving. We have to conserve in any case this scarce resource. Hydro-carbons are not available in such abundance, and they are not self-generating. You draw on them and you have exhausted them. If you exhaust them, you have to think of something else on which you can rely.

I am sure that so far as our refineries are concerned, our refining costs will go down. I am sure marketing costs will have to be brought down. My hon. friend, Shri Vayalar Ravi, was saying that we should separate refining from marketing and see whether refining is making a profit or not. I can assure him that our eyes are very much on that. We have technical cells and audit which go on doing it. We have developed a system by which the Ministry keeps a watch on it continuously. There is the Oil Co-ordination Committee which goes in to this and we keep a watch, so that it is not merely profit coming from marketing, but refining and marketing combined giving that profit.

A basic question, very close to my heart, was also raised. It was about employment of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and minorities in our various corporations. I am sorry

to say that there has been very little attention paid to this aspect. We have a number of corporations as well as factories where the percentage is not as it should have been. Therefore, what we will do is this: hereafter we shall keep 50 per cent of all vacancies for the scheduled caste people and another three or four per cent for the scheduled tribes, and also see that the minorities do not suffer. But it is not only in this area that I am worried about the schedule castes and scheduled tribes and the weaker sections. We have a number of outlets in the country by way of petrol pumps, gas agencies and so on. Only the richer people are getting opportunities there now. To make sure that the money does not go down the drain, everybody is asked at the time of interview to show his bank account. We propose to see that even in this field the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people and the minorities are not ignored. We will see that they come up in reasonable numbers. A policy statement is being prepared. I will talk to the Finance Minister and we will find methods to enable them to take advantage of the schemes which the nationalised banks have for helping the weaker sections.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चायल) :

मंत्री महोदय ने जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए घोषणा की है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन जिस तेजी से वह मारे जा रहे हैं उस के अनुसार क्या वह तब तक इन सुविधाओं के लिए जिन्दा रहेंगे? सारे देश भर में उनकी जान, इज्जत और पेट पर डकैती डाली जा रही है। मध्य प्रदेश में जो हरिजन सेवक संघ ने सर्वे किया है उसके अनुसार उन्हें जीवित रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। गृह मंत्री महोदय के क्षेत्र में उन की जान के लाले पड़े हैं, खुद मंत्री महोदय के क्षेत्र में मैकू नामक हरिजन को मार डाला गया है।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: While I assure all the hon. Members that Government is doing all it can and should do all it can, I can say that this is not only our endeavour to safeguard the interest, life, honour and property of the weaker sections of society, the minorities, but it is our endeavour to see that we do our best to see that their interests will never be ignored.

Coming back to Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers, many an advice which are very valuable, very technically sounded advice, have been given. I will be taxing the patience of the hon. Members if I take them up now. I assure you that I have taken them down for our future guidance. What I should like to say is that we are always keen to see that this Ministry must keep in mind the central figure, the small man, in whose interest the Drug Department, the Pharmaceutical Department, various chemical departments and fertiliser department must function. If we do not keep that small man in mind, we have failed irrespective of the financial results that we may achieve.

The second point is about the working class. I must thank them because but for their cooperation it is not possible to run the Ministry. We have thousands of men working only in one sector. A lot of things have been said here. It was said that dues are not being given to them. Some have said that they are not being looked after properly. This is our endeavour to see that the working class is looked after properly. But in these two organisations—the Fertiliser Corporation of India and the Indian Oil—there is a great difficult situation. The officers have almost joined up to form unions. If the management is going to have union, that will be against whom?

AN HON. MEMBER: Against Government.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Then these Kalus and Buddus will remain neglected.

I would appeal to every section of the House not to encourage these officers to go in the trade union way. If they do so, that will be against the interest of the country and against the interest of efficient administration. I have pleaded with them; I have called them. Some of them are drawing upto Rs. 2000/- beginning with Rs. 900-1100/-. And they cannot have the Chairman of their association from among themselves. Smt. Ambika Soni is their President. I have, therefore, told them frankly that if they cannot manage their unions, how are they going to manage big companies like Indian oil and Fertiliser Corporation? They have so far been good enough to tell me that they would not have any outsider as their Chairman. But their methods are the same. One day they threatened me that they all would go on a day's mass casual leave. I told them that I would mark them absent for that day and then other consequences would follow. We have all respect for their claims. But some times, our officers are also nagging. For example, when we took over Caltex, I have promised on the floor of the House that their employees will not be disturbed from their occupation. But now some Members have pointed out that some officer wants them to go out of the flats. That type of a thing can be looked into and should be looked into and even corrected. But I do not think that in this country where the *per capita* income is not even one-tenth of the salary of these people, these big sort of people should be allowed to hold the country to ransom in this manner. I think, nobody will encourage them.

So far as the Bengal Chemicals is concerned. I can assure the hon. Member, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, through you, Sir, that we are very much alive to the needs of the situation. Some team is going into the whole working of it. The working results, etc. are being gone into and the Government will see that the great institution which has the halo of the

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name of Acharya Profulla Ray shall not be allowed to die because of the greed of some people. But in any case all that has to be seen as to how best to save it and in what manner to save it.

In the end, I must thank every section of the House for the kind words spoken about me....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): What about absorbing the apprentices?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: About the apprentices, the apprentices are trained for clerical jobs—that was the system adopted—of a typist or a stenographer or a secretariat job. I can assure the hon. Member who raised the question about apprentices that till such time all the apprentices who have been trained with us are absorbed, we will give them, subject of course to the reservation already announced in favour of Harijans—all the vacancies. That is till such time they are all absorbed. After that, the open market recruitment will be made. Hereafter, we are giving a thought as to whether or not we should recruit this type of people for apprenticeship and for being absorbed in the clerical jobs because the clerical jobs are limited. I cannot employ all of them as clerks, as peons, and the like. In fact, these are the categories which should less and less....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: There is no use of giving that type of training to them.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Harikesh Bahadur that there is no need for that type of training. I have written to my colleague, the Labour Minister, to give a second look to the Apprentice Act and find out what best can be done in the matter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about manufacturing Ayurveda medicines in the public sector?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: A very important suggestion has been made by my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. I can assure him that I am myself a votary of the Ayurveda system of medicine. I have a deep interest in that. I will certainly try to see how far we can go into that. If we can do something, it will be a very good thing. Ayurveda medicines will serve not only the public interest but will also revive a glorious system of medicine. In that sense, all I can say today is that within the limitations that we have, I do not know whether it will be possible to do it at all this year. But we will start working on that suggestion and find out what it means to have such an organisation and how best we can do it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: After consulting the Health Minister also.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: In this country, a large number of people take medicines from outside. The Ayurveda medicines can be purchased by a number of *vaidyas* and other people and sold out. It is not only the Government which is the market for it. I am tempted to accept the proposition for a close study by the Department to see what can be done.

In the end, I must thank the whole House for the trust and confidence placed in a small man like me. Both these Departments of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilisers are very complicated and very difficult to handle. I only hope and pray that I will be equal to the task. With these words, I commend the demands to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House relating to the Ministry of Petroleum.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 6 and 8 to 14 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 72 and 73 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for grants, 1977-78 in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum voted by Lok Sabha

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|------------------------------|--|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM | | | | | |
| 72 | Ministry of Petroleum | 21,49,000 | .. | 42,99,000 | .. |
| 73 | Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries | 21,73,61,000 | 144,97,15,000 | 38,47,21,000 | 254,94,30,000 |

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 4 and 16 to 26 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown

in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers voted by Lok Sabha

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|--|---|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | |
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS | | | | | |
| 11 | Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers | 14,35,000 | .. | 28,71,000 | .. |
| 12 | Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries | 25,000 | 156,79,64,000 | 50,000 | 297,59,27,000 |

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The 18.37 hrs.

House stands adjourned till 11.A.M. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 8, 1977/Asadha 17, 1899 (Saka).